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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT
ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF SOVIET SCIENCE

(6)

Summary No. 4083

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W A R N I N G

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORTOrganization and Administration of Soviet Science (6)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. It is issued in six series. Of these, four, Biology and Medicine, Electronics and Engineering, Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Physics and Mathematics, are issued monthly. The fifth series, Chinese Science, is issued twice monthly, and the sixth series, Organization and Administration of Soviet Science, is issued every 6 weeks. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

USSR1. Topchiyev Discusses Scientific Achievements

"The Upsurge of Soviet Science," by Academician A. Topchiyev, vice-president of Academy of Sciences USSR: Moscow, Izvestiya, 7 Oct 62, p 1.

"The vigorous development of science in the USSR stems from the very nature of the Communist social formation. Obviously, it should not be ascribed to some miraculous scientific methods and experimental techniques which arise in the new society and are unknown to scientists in capitalist countries.

"The Soviet scientists employ the same instruments and penetrate the same secrets of nature as their colleagues in the West. The difference is not in the subject of scientific studies and discoveries, but in the social conditions under which they are made and utilized. Socialism and Communism are characterized by deeper, organic links of science with the life of society, with production. We see the value of scientific advances, above all, in their practical applications in production. Practice is the best yardstick for evaluating the theory of one trend or another in science. This unity is stressed by the formula given in the CPSU Program: 'Science will in full measure become a direct productive force.'

"The 22d Congress of the CPSU has set before Soviet scientists the task of consolidating the advanced positions which Soviet science has gained in major branches of knowledge and taking a leading place in world science in all the key fields.

"The anniversary of the opening of the historic 22d Party Congress is approaching. What achievements do Soviet scientists have to their credit for this day?

"The year 1962 brought great triumph to Soviet science and technology in the field of space conquest. In August the world followed with excitement the first space group flight of Soviet astronauts Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich in world history. That wonderful experiment solved a new important problem--the launching of sputniks into close orbits. As is well known, the ships were within limits of direct visibility; moreover, the minimal distance between them was no more than 5 kilometers. Our space pilots made nearly simultaneous safe and very accurate landings, each in a predetermined area.

"Also in 1962, the extensive program of upper-atmosphere research began with sputniks of the 'Cosmos' series.

"Knowledge obtained in space not only brings closer the time of manned flight to the moon and the planets but also opens up great prospects for the national economy. Sputniks can help forecast hurricanes and make astronomical observations, impossible from the earth. With their aid, radio and television communications on the whole planet can be drastically improved.

"It is well known that the 22d Congress of the CPSU has attached special importance to theoretical research. In fact, by laying bare the laws of development of nature and human society science enables man to harness the forces of nature and to keep them under control. In this lies the greatest mission of science.

"Therefore, the party considers the knowledge of the laws of nature and its transformation in line with the objectives of Communist construction the foremost task of Soviet science. That is why so much attention is given to the study of the structure of matter, the knowledge of the laws of organic life, and the explanation of the transition from the inanimate to life.

"In the field of fundamental particle physics new vital results have been obtained in the theory of strong interactions at high energies. In particular, a correlation has been found between the cross sections of processes in which nucleons and anti nucleons, nucleons and pi-mesons take part at very high energies. These findings make a notable contribution to the knowledge of the laws of interaction and structure of the particles of which atomic nuclei are made up.

"Soviet scientists pay great attention to trends capable of revolutionizing production technology.

"Integrated scientific research in high-pressure physics has resulted in the solution of a task of great importance to the national economy--the synthesis of diamonds and the working out of technology for their production. Thanks to the efforts of scientists and engineers, artificial diamonds are now produced on an industrial scale and their use will make it possible to improve radically the performance of metalworking, mining and other equipment.

"Many-sided research has led to the discovery of regularities permitting the production of monocrystals suitable for the development of optical masers.

"A considerable step forward has been made in the field of semiconductors. The institutes of the Academy of Sciences carry on large-scale work in developing and studying the properties of semiconductor materials based on organic polymers. Organic semiconductors have a number of advantages. The easy availability of raw materials, high mechanical properties, and the possibility of producing semiconductor fibers, fabrics and plates from polymers open up broad prospects for the use of these materials in diverse fields of new technology. Many new semiconductor polymer substances have been created recently, including heatproof ones.

"A discovery of tremendous scientific and practical importance was made by geologists recently. They found oil in ancient formations of Eastern Siberia. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this fact. For a long time Eastern Siberia was considered to have had no oil. It is also noteworthy that oil was discovered at a depth of more than 2 kilometers. Thus one can assume that the areas which were formerly investigated at a low depth and failed to produce oil indications should be re-explored at deeper horizons.

"Important results have been obtained in the integrated use of mineral raw materials. Soviet geologists and technologists have worked out a new method of extracting rare metals from complex ores. It makes it possible to obtain up to 15 metals from these ores. Thus, a new solution has been found for the problem of providing a raw material basis for our rare metals industry.

"Soviet scientists and engineers are successfully working on the problem of creating a single power system with a capacity of dozens of millions of kilowatts to link the power grids of many USSR economic regions and the People's Democracies into one system. Soon Siberia's electric giants will supply electricity to the unified power grid.

"Headway has been made in direct conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy with the help of magnetohydrodynamic generators which obviate the need for modern cumbersome boilers and turbines.

"I have cited only several examples of the major research conducted by Soviet scientists in but a few fields. The number of such examples could be greatly increased.

"All the academy's institutes are reorganizing scientific work in conformity with the requirements of the new CPSU Program. Much has been done in specifying more definitely the main trends of scientific research.

"The scientific institutions of the academy strengthen their ties with enterprises by taking part in the solution of complex problems of the national economy. The establishment of laboratories at enterprises by the Academy of Sciences brings about fruitful results, considerably expediting the introduction of the results of scientific research into production.

"Science plays a responsible and honorable role in the USSR. Its ties with life and with practice must be still closer. The great tasks set before Soviet science by the 22d Congress of the CPSU inspire scientists to further research and fresh efforts to discover new ways of promoting the progress of the country's productive forces."

2. Responsibilities of VINITI

"On Improving the Organization of Scientific-Technical Information"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, pp 121-122

"In accordance with the approved plan for scientific-technical information agencies in the country, the Presidium [of the Academy of Sciences USSR] gave the All-Union Institute of Scientific-Technical Information (VINITI) the responsibility for scientific processing and compilation of information from domestic and foreign literary sources about the most important trends in the development of science and engineering, for publishing bibliographic and abstract information and systematic complete surveys according to branches of science and engineering from them, and also for publishing information collections prepared by scientific councils subordinate to the Academy of Sciences USSR on the most important complex problems.

"In connection with the approval of VINITI as the main institute for problems of scientific-technical information, fulfillment of the following scientific-organizational tasks was delegated to it; coordination of work plans for central agencies of scientific-technical information independent of their departmental subordination; the rendering of scientific-methodical assistance to these agencies; the study, generalization, and popularization of the most advanced forms and methods of their work; the development of cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations on problems of scientific-technical information; and the training of personnel and raising qualifications of workers in this field.

"The Presidium also obliged VINITI to work out measures to further improve the organization of scientific-technical information for the exact natural and technical sciences. With the assistance of VINITI, the humanities departments of the Academy of Sciences are to work out

concrete proposals regarding the unification of sectors, groups, and bureaus of information which are part of the academy's humanities institutes, and on the basis of them to establish an Institute of Information for the Social Sciences.

"VINITI was commissioned to present a proposal, coordinated with the Scientific Council of the Problem of Cybernetics, which foresees the guarantee of complete mechanization of the preparation, search for, and rapid transmission of information, including diagrams, drafts, and drawings, and also the conduct of research and design work aimed at establishing machines and devices for the mechanization and automation of the preparation and search for information."

3. Publishing Activities of VINITI

"An Inexhaustible Source -- Science and Information," by S. Shobolov, scientific associate, All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 19 Sep 62, p 4

VINITI (All-Union Institute of Scientific - Technical Information), as part of its work in organizing and compiling scientific and technical information from Russian and foreign sources, publishes the Referativnyi Zhurnal. In 1963 the Referativnyi Zhurnal will be issued in 24 series (separate volumes), each of which will deal with a certain field of science or technology, in 150 parts in most of the series. For instance, in the separate volume Geology there are ten parts: "General Geology"; "Stratigraphy, Paleontology"; "Anthropogenetic Period, Geomorphology of Dry Land and Sea Bottoms"; "Geochemistry, Mineralogy, Petrography"; "Ore Deposits"; "Nonmetallic Minerals"; "Mineral Fuel Deposits"; "Geological and Geochemical Methods of Prospecting for Minerals, Methods of Prospecting and Appraising Deposits, Prospecting and Industrial Geophysics"; and others. The Mining Affairs series gives rich material about the construction and organization of factories and the technology of the exploitation of deposits of fuel, natural gas, and hard minerals.

The Chemistry series consists of 11 parts, among which are organic chemistry, general questions of chemical technology, and the chemistry and technology of fuels, natural gases, surfactants, and high molecular compounds.

About 22,000 specialists are currently working at VINITI.

4. Research, Publications, and Weak Points of Largest Soviet Botanical Institute Discussed

"The Activities of the Botanical Institute imeni V. L. Komarov";
Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 8, 1962, p 110

"The Botanical Institute is working on a series of important scientific problems which have great theoretical significance and make an important contribution to the national economy. The institute is the largest biological scientific institution in the Soviet Union and has a unique herbarium which, for the completeness and variety of its collection, ranks second in the world.

"The basic tasks of the institute are the study of the flora and vegetation of the USSR, their origin, development, and practical utilization; research on the processes of shaping and species formation; establishing the ties of relationship (phylogeny) and adaptation of plants to conditions of environment. The institute also has the task of coordinating the scientific research carried on by all the botanical institutions of the Soviet Union and the introduction of scientific achievements into practice.

"The most important achievements of the institute are the publication of the fundamental manual Flora of the USSR; the compilation of a number of volumes of the work The Flora of Spore Plants and of numerous classifications of lower plants of the manual Field Geobotany, of a series of manuals about the plant resources of the USSR: the production of the manual Diatomaceous Analysis of a manual on dendrology, of an atlas on the morphology of plants, etc.; a treatment of the principles and methods of the mapping and description of plant covers; a compilation of maps of the vegetation of the USSR, of the investigation of fossil flora, the development of new plants and substances important for industry, medicine, and agriculture and the putting into production of a series of valuable preparations created by the institute.

"The institute, together with scholars of countries of Asia and Africa, will conduct work on the study of vegetation and of plant resources of these countries.

"However, along with the great achievements in the work of the institute, there are important deficiencies. The chief of these is the absence of a clear direction for the activities of the institute and of the paths for its further development; an insufficient linking of the problems under study with practice, especially in the field of agriculture; insufficient development of theoretical investigation of basic botanical problems; the absence of correct and perspective planning for the training and distribution of scientific personnel; and a significant scattering of laboratories, which hampers concentration of forces on the solution of leading problems."

5. Petrographic Research To Be Coordinated

"On the Organization of the Petrographic Committee"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSR, No 9, 1962, p 122

"The Presidium [of the Academy of Sciences USSR] has resolved to organize a Petrographic Committee under the Department of Geological-Geographical Sciences which will have the task of determining general directions of petrographic research and coordinating that research. A proposal regarding the Petrographic Committee and its composition was approved.

"G. D. Afanas'yev, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was approved as chairman of the committee."

6. Work Progressing on "History of the Academy of Sciences USSR"

"Scientists Always With the Nation"; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 15 Jun 62, p 1

According to this article, a group of authors, made up of more than 20 scientists from Moscow and Leningrad, have completed the preparations for the second volume of a History of the Academy of Sciences USSR. This volume embraces the period of the academy's history from 1803 to the Great October Socialist Revolution and describes the activities of the Academy during that time.

The third volume of the History of the Academy of Sciences USSR, covering the period from the Great October Revolution to the present, is now being prepared for publication in the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of the History of Natural Science of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

7. Scientific Work at Ural State University

"The University and the Development of Science," by A. Gerasimov, vice-president of Ural University; Uralskiy Rabochiy, 4 Sep 62

Ural State University in Sverdlovsk was founded in 1920 by a decree signed by V. I. Lenin. In the last 27 years it has graduated more than 7,000 specialists in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, philology, and journalism. It now has about 6,000 students in its regular, evening, and extramural departments. There are 13 professors and doctors of science and 116 candidates of sciences at its eight faculties.

Inspired by the historic decisions of the 22d Congress of the CPSU, the teaching staff of the university engages in intensive research on topical problems of present-day science. The mathematicians and mechanics specialists work fruitfully on the solution of important problems of mathematical physics, the theory of groups, computer mathematics, mathematical analysis, and differential equations. The fundamental works of Prof N.N. Krasovskiy on the stability theory and the mathematical theory of optimum processes are well known to the scientific world of the country. They play an important part in the development of new branches of modern engineering and computer mathematics.

A large number of our physicists work on various problems of solid state physics, such as the quantum theory of the solid state; the magnetic, electric, optical, and mechanical properties of metals, alloys and semi-conductors; and the heat resistance of materials. These works, which broaden our knowledge of the physical mechanisms of many complicated processes taking place in solids, are of practical importance for the creation of materials with desired properties. The astronomers study open star clusters and observe artificial satellites of the earth.

In recent years, considerable progress has been made in the study of the properties and structure of polymers, of electrocapillary phenomena on metallic alloys, and in research in organic and analytical chemistry.

Research in biochemistry, photosynthesis, and other fields is conducted at the biological faculty.

The government has instituted two annual prizes for the best research projects carried out in Ural University. Recently, the university's Learned Council awarded prizes for 1961. The first prize went to S. V. Vonsovskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Assistant Professors L. Y. Kobelev and V. I. Cherepanov, for a series of works on the quantum theory of the solid state. The works of S. V. Vonsovskiy and L. Y. Kobelev are devoted to a theoretical study of the properties of ferromagnetic substances and the system of interacting particles. The scientists have already obtained a number of results important for the quantum theory. For the first time in scientific literature they have succeed in building a new ferromagnetic model. V. I. Cherepanov obtained new valuable results for the physics of semiconductors and predicted new phenomena, one of which has recently been observed experimentally by Leningrad physicists. These works make for a deeper understanding of the structure of semiconductors and open up new prospects for their practical application.

The second prize was awarded to a group of philosophers for the book The Rise in the Cultural and Technical Level of the Soviet Working Class, which was put out in 1961 by the Publishers of Socialist Economic Literature. This book presents one of the first attempts to make a concrete social analysis of the life of the Soviet socialist society in the present-day period.

While raising the level of theoretical research, the university broadens contacts with production, based on the latest achievements of theoretical studies. For instance, in 1962 the university's computing center solved several problems for the turbine-building plant. Chemists have developed a method of regenerating sulfuric acid iron powder from green vitriol (during the cleansing of spent pickling solutions) for the Karaganda metallurgical plant.

The university's post graduate courses play an important part in research work and the training of scientists. In the last 10 years, the number of postgraduate students in Ural University has grown almost sixfold, reaching 192, and this number will continue to increase. The post graduates participate actively in research conducted by the chairs.

Senior students, too, contribute to scientific research, preparing their end-of-the-year and diploma papers in accordance with the themes of research work. In 1961, 24 such papers, presented by students of the natural science faculties alone, were published in scientific periodicals.

8. New Power Engineering Institute Formed in Leningrad

"New Design Institute"; Leningradskaya Pravda, 28 Aug 62, p 2

"In Leningrad a new design institute has been formed -- 'Energoset'-proyekt." The director, L. L. Peterson, told our correspondent, "The Central institute will be in Moscow, but its northwestern branch will be in Leningrad. We will conduct design work for the Leningrad region, Belorussia, the Baltic region, Karcliya, and several northern oblasts. The institute is expected to determine the prospects of power engineering development. The power-transmitting line division will be the fundamental one. Our engineers will design lines of from 35-500-kilovolt load capacities. Part of the staff will be formed of researchers who will be formed of researchers who will do on-the-spot studies for the directions of new lines. Two of our divisions are located in Riga and Minsk."

9. Facilities for Study of Organic Chemistry in Novosibirsk

"In a Few Lines"; Moscow, Pravda, 11 Aug 62, p 4

"Novosibirsk -- A building of the Institute of Organic Chemistry has gone into operation in the academic city of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR."

10. Two New Scientific Research Institutes To Open in Siberia

"The Family of Siberian Institutes Is Growing"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 16 Sep 62, p 5

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has announced that two new scientific research institutes will be opened in Siberia: the Institute of Cosmic Research and Aeronomics in Yakutsk and the Institute of Volcanology in Kamchatka.

The Yakutsk affiliate of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences has long been conducting notable research on the physics of cosmic rays, polar radiations, the ionosphere, geomagnetism and the propagation of radio waves.

The most active study of volcanoes as a means toward learning about the earth's internal structure is conducted in Kamchatka and on the Kuril Islands, the areas of greatest volcanic activity in the Soviet Union. The new Institute of Volcanology at Kamchatka will unite all the volcanological work in the USSR -- work which involves study of eruptions and how to predict them, study of underwater volcanoes, and study of lava and how and where it is formed. Work is also being done on the possibilities of utilizing volcanic heat energy in the economy.

11. New Institute for Study of Biology and Soils

"New Institute in the Far East," Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 31 Jul 62, p 3

"Vladivostok -- A Biology-Soil Scientific Research Institute has been created under the Far Eastern Branch of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"The staff of the institute will study the rich animal and plant world of the Far East and will work on problems of the further development and advancement of agriculture. Great importance will be given to the study of natural Far Eastern therapeutic raw materials, such as ginseng and eleutherococcus.

To increase the productivity of livestock, workers of the Laboratory of Pharmacology of Therapeutic Plants, headed by Doctor of Medical Sciences I. I. Brekhman, conducted a number of experiments. By feeding cows, chickens, bees, and mink with eleutherococcus preparations, the scientists achieved a significant increase in the productivity of these animals. The egg-bearing capacity of chickens increased 17 percent, and the average weight of the eggs increased from 23 to 64 grams, and the size of the chickens increased.

"Scientists are seeking ways of simplifying the preparation of cleutherococcus preparations so that they can be used immediately on the farms of sovkhozes and kolkhozes. It was decided to locate the first cultured plantations of cleutherococcus in the country in the Gorno-tayczhnyaya station and the Suputinskly reservation."

A photograph accompanying the article shows L. D. Fedorets, senior laboratory worker of the Laboratory of Pharmacology, during the preparation of a liquid extract from leaves of cleutherococcus.

Republics12. Defects in Scientific Technical Information System in Armenian SSR

"To Improve Scientific-Technical Information," by S. Dzhaginyan, head of Department of Technical Information, State Committee on Construction, Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 4 Sep 62, p 2

According to the author of this article, the tasks set by the 22d Congress of the CPSU for the creation of a material-technical base for Communism in the USSR demand a radical improvement in the scientific-technical information and propaganda about the newest scientific and technical achievements.

With the goal of coordinating and systematizing the information activity in each republic and rayon, Institutes of Information or Central Bureaus of Scientific-Technical Information (TsBNTI) are being created.

In Armenia, a TsBNTI was organized under the State Committee on Construction, Armenian SSR, and an Institute of Information under the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific-Technical Work of the Council of Ministers, Armenian SSR.

To avoid unnecessary duplication, the ministries and departments were told to cease their publishing activity in the area of construction, which they did. However, the author complains, the State Committee on Construction, Armenian SSR, has not taken over these publishing activities.

To illustrate the seriousness of this lack of information, the author refers to the approximately 70,000 people in the fields of engineering, industry, science, construction work, as well as students and teachers at vuzes (higher educational institutions) and technical schools, who "...are not informed of the newest achievements in this branch of the national economy. Is it possible to instill anything new or progressive into production if nothing is known about it?"

The author lists small and inexperienced staffs, lack of specialists, inadequate funds, insufficient space, and inadequate reproducing equipment as some of the reasons for the poor performance of the TsBNTIs.

He concludes, "a radical improvement of scientific-technical information in construction is impossible without the help of the workers in this field of the national economy; they must become active participants in the further progress of construction and of the construction materials industry."

13. New Members of Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR

"Replenishment of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR," by L. I. Khalilov, president of Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR, and M. F. Nagiyev, academician-secretary of Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 14 Sep 62, p 3

The following scientists were elected academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR at the General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhhan SSR on 13 September:

Academicians

For chemical sciences - R. G. Ismaylov

For technical sciences -- Ch. M. Dzhuvarly

For geologographical sciences K. A. Alizade

For agricultural sciences - D. M. Guseynov and M. K. Ganiyev

For social sciences (linguistics) -- M. Sh. Shiraliyev

Corresponding Members

For chemical sciences -- V. S. Aliyev and G. Kh. Efendiayev

For physicomathematical sciences -- A. I. Guseynov and M. A. Dzhavadov

For technical sciences -- A. Kh. Mirzadzhanzade

For geologogeographical sciences and development of petroleum deposits -- G. A. Akhmedov

For biological and medical sciences -- S. M. Asadov and A. S. Gasanov

For agricultural sciences -- A. M. Kuliyev

For social sciences

Philology -- F. S. Kasumzade

History -- Ye. A. Palkhomov

Art History -- D. G. Dzhafarov

14. Successes and Defects in Scientific-Technical Information Services of Belorussian SSR

"Everything New -- in the Shop," by S. Solodkin, head of Department of Scientific-Technical Information and Propaganda of State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Work of Council of Ministers Belorussian; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 4 Sep 62, p 2

In this article the author describes the organization and activities of the scientific technical information services in Belorussia. Up to the present, bureaus and departments of scientific-technical information have been created in only 17 factories and in 12 scientific research institutes, special design offices, and planning organizations. In 63 factories and 2 departments of the Belorussian Sovnarkhoz, engineers for technical information have been singled out and freed from other work. At most other factories someone takes charge of technical information in addition to his regular job.

This made it possible to introduce a definite order in the work with technical-information literature, in the calculation of economic effectiveness and control over the introduction of technical innovations taken from literary sources, and in the exchange of experience.

Lately, public organizations have been taking a more active part in this field, at present, public bureaus of technical information have been created and are at work in 89 factories and combines.

The Institute of Scientific-Technical Information, with 15 branches in oblast centers and industrial cities, plays a major role in the collection, study, and dissemination of scientific-technical information. The institute and its branches utilize a variety of methods in this process: conferences, seminars, lectures, exhibitions, films, and practical demonstrations in factories of new techniques and instruments. The institute also prints a monthly bulletin, Industry in Belorussia.

There is a close working relation between the institute and the Academy of Sciences Belorussian. In May, they jointly sponsored the first Belorussian conference on cybernetics, which attracted scientists from all parts of the country. During the conference it was discovered that much of what had been worked out in the various union republics could successfully be used in Belorussian industry. In June, the institute and the Department of Technical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, along with other organizations, held a republic conference on the use of plastics in the construction of machines and instruments. Together with the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, the institute held a seminar on the application of ultrasonics in industry, which was attended by industrialists and scientific research workers alike.

The author cites many areas of the economy in which the scientific-technical information services are either very inadequate or nonexistent. Included in this are the administration of the Department of Agriculture; the main administrations of auto transport, communal economy, and river merchant marine; the apparatus of the Belorussian Sovnarkhoz; and the institutes and laboratories of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR.

The author concludes by saying that the activity of the Institute for Scientific-Technical Information will only be fruitful when organs of scientific technical information have been established in all units of the Belorussian national economy.

15. All-Union Conference Discusses Effect of Radiation on Solids

"Physicists and Chemists -- at the Same Table"; Tbilisi,
Zarya Vostoka, 5 Jun 62, p 3

"An All-Union Coordination Conference on the Effect of Radiation on Solids, conducted by the Council for the Use of Atomic Energy in chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was held recently in Tbilisi.

"Some of the participating scientists were: V. Spitsyn, academician; S. Roginskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR; E. Andronikashvili, academician of the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR; N. Be ., doctor of chemistry and chairman of division of radiation chemistry of the Council for the Use of Atomic Energy of the Academy of Sciences USSR; S. Starodubtsev, academician and vice-president of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; L. Polak, doctor of physiomathematical sciences; and other physicists and chemists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tomsk, and Azerbaydzhani.

"The conference heard reports on the results of research on the effect of radiation on solids -- on metals, ionic crystals, semiconductors, catalysts, and adsorbants (particularly zeolite)."

When interviewed by the author of this article, V. I. Spitsyn praised Georgian physicists "who have created a unique device for liquefying helium and are studying the properties of substances at temperatures close to absolute zero. High energy physics is being eagerly pursued in Georgia and a remarkable new cosmic radiation has been set up in the Tskhra-Tskaro pass."

S. Z. Roginskiy told the interviewer how important it is to study the effects of radiation on solids -- that previous studies had concentrated more on the effect of radiation on liquids and gases. He mentioned

approvingly the work of the collective of the Institute of Chemistry imeni P. Melikishvili of the Academy of Sciences Gerogian SSR on the effect of radiation on catalysts. He is pleased that this work has been renewed and will continue in close conjunction with institutions of other republics.

16. Chemists at First All-Union Conference Discuss Liquid-Phase Catalytic Reactions

"Seekers of Miraculous Transformations," by R. Sharipov, asipirant, Kazakhstan State University; (Alma-Ata,) Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 5 Oct 62, p 2

"At the Kazakhstan State University imeni S. M. Kirov, the First Soviet All-Union Conference of Chemists on Liquid-Phase Catalytic Reactions has completed its work. The country's well-known chemists, G. A. Razuvayev and S. Z. Roginskiy, corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of USSR; I. N. Azerbayev, B. A. Erofeyev, D. V. Sokol'skiy, M. I. Usanovich, and Ye. A. Shilov, academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the union republics; I. I. Ioffe, L. A. Nikolayev, and R. M. Flid, doctors of chemical sciences; and professors of the Moscow, Gorkiy, Far-Eastern and Kazakhstan State Universities and professors of institutes of the Academy of Sciences USSR, took part in the discussion of theoretical problems of catalysis and of important technological processes.

"About 140 scientific reports were given at the 6-day conference. The majority of reports dealt with the synthesis of monomers and polymers, the production of fats and synthetic fibers, the results of investigations of new, effective catalysts, and the study of the mechanisms of various catalytic reactions.

"Chemists of Kazakhstan presented 35 reports at the conference in which they raised a number of theoretical problems in the field of catalysis and set forth rich factual material. In connection with this, Corresponding Member S. Z. Roginskiy observed: 'It is felt that Kazakhstan has its own school of catalysis experts under the experienced leadership of D. V. Sokol'skiy.' Certain results of investigations by catalysis experts of Kazakhstan will be tested in factory and semi-factory conditions in 1963.

"The conference also adopted measures for coordinating investigations of liquid-phase catalysis in the near future.

"The resolution taken by the conference urges still greater intensification of research in the field of catalytic processes, since their status significantly affects the technical level and economy of important branches of the chemical industry."

17. Biochemists Meet in Riga

"Forum of Clinical-Physicians and Biochemists"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 15 Jun 62, p 3

A 3-day conference on urgent problems of clinical biochemistry concluded on 14 June in Riga. Taking part in the conference were representatives of medical vuzes and research institutes of Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Vil'nyus, Kaliningrad, Tartu, Tashkent, Dushanbe, and other cities. More than 50 reports were heard and discussed.

The conference considered the latest information on raising the activity of enzymes during various diseases.

The conference defined the main directions in the development of clinical biochemistry and outlined measures for coordinating scientific research in this field. It was decided to hold such forums of clinical-physicians and biochemists annually.

18. New Specialties Available in Estonian Vuzes

"90 Specialties in the Vuzes of Estonia"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 7 Sep 62, p 4

"Among the 90 specialists which are available to youths in the vuzes of Estonia are many new subjects, called to life by the demands of the republic's quickly growing economy. For the first time, the preparation of specialists in the fields of industrial electronics, radio apparatus design, and the planning of the national economy has begun. The oldest vuz in the country, Tartu University, has begun training biophysicists and cyberneticists. In Tallin Polytechnic Institute, a problem laboratory for adding to the knowledge of future specialists in automation and telemechanics was created; many students take special training in the university's computing center. Their help will be especially useful to the republic in connection with the solution of the problem of the complex automation of all the most important branches of the economy."

19. Advisory Council for Coordinating Scientific Research Work Meets in Estonia

"At a Session of the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 15 Sep 62, p 1

"The first meeting of the Scientific Council, the advisory body of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR, was held on 14 September in Tallin.

"Members of the council -- prominent scholars and specialists -- will examine the fundamental directions and prospects for development of economically important scientific-technological research, and problems of introducing new technology.

"The first meeting discussed plans for the position and problems of organization of the scholarly council, scientific councils, sections of scientific councils, and scientific technological commissions on problems and themes under the jurisdiction of the state committee."

20. Successes and Defects in Scientific Research in Estonian SSR

"Vital, Urgent Business" by A. Neyman, chairman of State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of Council of Ministers Estonian SSR; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 8 Jul 62, p 2

This article explains the organization and tasks of the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR. In pointing out the need for such an organization in Estonia, the author cites some outstanding achievements of Estonian scientists, as well as areas where improvement is greatly needed.

The following tasks are concentrated in the committee: the determination and planning of the most important scientific problems, the financing and material-technical provision of research, the establishments of science in production, problems of the training of scientific cadres, and the leadership of scientific-technical information matters.

On the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, a Scientific Council of the Committee was formed. Its tasks will be the examination of the most important problems connected with the development of science and technology, and the determination of the basic trends in research in the republic. Problem commissions and councils of various branches of science will operate under the leadership of the Scientific Council.

Among the achievements of Estonian scientists, the author lists the following:

The development of the technology of production of high-pressure shale-sand concrete for the preparation of nonreinforced foundation blocks at the Institute of Construction and Construction Materials, Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR.

The working out of the technology of the production of various sorts of adhesive resins from phenols at Tallin Polytechnic Institute.

The discovery of a new way to synthesize detergents from shale ash at the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR.

The work of scientists at Tartu State University in the area of artificial ionization of air and electroaerosols, which has application in the treatment of a number of diseases; also, their work in the area of luminescence and electroluminescence.

The research of scientists at the Institute of cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, in spectrometry.

The author next turns his attention to areas in research work in which deficiencies exist. He says that often the subjects for research are chosen by chance, without the interests and demands of the national economy being taken into account. In addition, those subjects which are actually necessary are often worked out very slowly. For example, in the Institute of Chemistry, research on the production of "tipol" was begun in 1952 but the first batch of this valuable product was obtained only in 1961.

Scientists have done almost nothing with such urgent problems as the more complete combustion of shale in boiler charges, the control of fumes in the industrial cities.

There are defects of another type; for example, the Department of Machine Construction of the sovnarkhoz has for a number of years stubbornly refused to produce the instruments for the artificial ionization of air and the generation of aerosols which were developed by Soviet scientists.

There are also defects in the planning of scientific research work. The directors of some organizations do not appreciate the importance of state planning of technical progress and hence do not prepare future plans.

Defects exist in the introduction of new techniques into production and in the mechanization and automation of the production processes of industry and agriculture.

The problem of clinkers, that is, the production of Portland cement from the cinders formed by the combustion of shale in the furnaces of the thermal-electric power stations, is very significant for both the republic and the country. However, this work is also hindered.

The problem of training scientific cadres is very important. There are shortages of qualified specialists in the areas of electronics, automation and telemechanics, and many branches of the food industry in the republic. According to calculating in 1963, 118 candidates of science will be needed in all fields of knowledge in the republic. Yet the State Committee of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Council of Ministers Estonian SSR plans to train only 62 candidates. The training of scientific cadres in full-time postgraduate courses is especially poor.

21. Important Scientific Contributions of Georgian SSR

"9,000 Scientists"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 16 Sep 62, p 3

This article summarizes the more important scientific work that has been done and is being done in the Georgian SSR: Thousands of engineers and agronomists are presently working in Georgian factories and fields. At the Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, a scientific research atomic reactor has been constructed and is now working successfully. The production of electrolytic manganese of high purity was mastered for the first time in the world. Georgian physicists paved the way for a new trend in science -- physical cybernetics. A number of controlling computers have been created, among these some for the complex automation of blast-furnace processes. New electronic devices for the telemechanization of power systems, mines, and gas-distributing systems have been created.

At present, in the Georgian SSR there are more than 170 scientific establishments, at the center of which is the Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, with its 45 scientific establishments, in which nearly 100 academicians and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences are at work.

In Georgia there are now more than 9,000 scientific workers; among them are 450 doctors of science and more than 3,200 candidates of science.

22. Institute Opened at Glass Factory

"Konstantinovka"; Vil'nyus Sovetskaya Litva, 7 Sep 62, p 4

"A scientific research institute has been created at the Konstantinovka factory 'Avtosteklo.' The institute will work on the development of higher stable, thermal resistant materials made from glass and new equipment for the glass industry."

23. Paton Discusses Status of Science in Ukraine

"Main Lines of Science," by Academician B. Paton, president of Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 4 Sep 62, p 3

According to Academician Paton, the Ukrainian Institute of Cybernetics has developed several general and specialized devices which make it possible to automate a number of complex chemical, metallurgical, and machine-building processes. Through tests, some of these devices have been found to have important practical applications.

Ukrainian molecular biological researchers developed the so-called triploidite variety of beets which has increased the production of this plant. Ukrainian scientists have also helped improve the yields of wheat, corn, and other crops.

The Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR allots 16% of its budget to works carried on under the "economic contract system" (a system which Paton believes should receive greater support, since it involves the practical testing of scientific theory in industry and agriculture).

Also important in Ukrainian science is the work being done by the Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR and other scientific institutes in studying physical conditions on the moon and other planets closest to the earth.

Other important Ukrainian institutes are the Institute of Metal Ceramics and Special Alloys, the Institute of Electrowelding, and the Institute of Thermal Power Engineering.

Emphasizing the important position of nuclear physics research in the Ukraine, Paton goes on to say that the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR has recently begun research on the radiation physics of solids, i.e., the study of the action of particles and high energy quanta on the properties and structures of solids.

Scholars studying the physics of low temperatures have made advances in the study of the characteristics of vacuums. Radiophysicists, radio-engineers, and radioelectronics scientists are studying cosmic signal transmission, the interaction of radio waves with matter, and the possible use of various substances and radio-wave sources.

Geologists plan to concentrate on the formation and location of mineral resources and on the formation and development of the earth. Paton notes that it would be extremely valuable if they could accomplish extradeep drilling in the Ukrainian crystal formation.

Biologists are studying human and animal physiology, including functional biochemistry of the nervous system and the biological functions of protein.

Important work is being done on turning heat energy into electricity and finding new methods of welding and electroslag melting.

In regard to administrative matters, the Council for Coordination of Scientific Research of the union republic academies of sciences and affiliates of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers USSR have aided in the selection of basic directions of scientific research. The work of the commission headed by Academicians V. A. Kargin and N. N. Semenov has been particularly helpful. It has made many valuable proposals regarding the improvement of work in the field of chemistry in the Ukraine.

The article notes that the activity of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR is aimed at a radical reconstruction of the organization, planning, and coordination of scientific research in the light of the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR, which came out of the 22d Party Congress. Scientific councils have been established in the republic which unite scientists of vuzes and are to coordinate scientific research on complex problems of the future. These scientific councils played a part in financing of the most important scientific problems and also in compiling the plans for development of scientific research for 1962-1980.

Another important aspect of scientific cooperation is the joint work of scientists of the Academy of Sciences and scientists of vuzes. Special laboratories have been established where these scientists work jointly on single problems.

The successful work experience of the Institute of Cybernetics, the Institute of Semiconductors, and the Institute of Electrowelding of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR has demonstrated that the organization of scientific establishments according to problems produces striking results.

In the article, Paton also emphasizes the importance of attracting well-trained and qualified personnel and providing an adequate experimental base for conducting research on important scientific problems.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR24. Radiobiological Research Planned

"On the Status and Future Development of Research on the Problem 'Radiobiology"'; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 121

"Research on radiobiology, particularly physiological work in that field, has been developing rapidly in recent years in the USSR. The development of biochemical and physicochemical bases of the radiobiological effect is progressing successfully, and fundamental and initial mechanisms of biological action of nuclear irradiation on the molecular and cellular levels are being studied. Achievements of radiobiology are being used more widely in public health and the economy. In recent years the foundation has been laid for research on radiation cytogenetics. Also, achievements of Soviet science and engineering have made it possible to expand work in a new field--cosmic radiobiology.

"The Scientific Council on the Problems of Radiobiology has performed definite organizational work: it has considered plans for the most important research in the field of radiobiology for 1962; it has worked out the basic directions of this research; it has begun to coordinate work with the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, VASKhNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin), Ministries of Health, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

"Having approved the basic directions of the development of research on radiobiology which were worked out by the Scientific Council, the Presidium commissioned it, along with a number of academy and non-academy institutions, to consider the problem of strengthening and planning this research, and also to expand work on the theoretical and practical aspects of the problem."

25. New Radiological Institute in Obninsk

"Institute in Obninsk"; Moscow, Meditinskii Rabotnik, Vol 25, No 71, 4 Sep 62, p 2

"A new Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology is being organized in the system of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. To be located in the city of Obninsk, Kalugskaya Oblast, the Institute will conduct

research work on new methods of diagnosing and treating various diseases by utilizing radioactive isotopes and other sources of ionizing radiation. It will conduct theoretical investigations in medical radiology, including the problems of the pathogenesis, clinical picture, therapy, and prophylaxis of acute and chronic radiation sickness. The training and advanced training of scientific and teaching cadres will be carried out at the institute."

"The Largest in Europe"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Aug 62, p 1

The building of the Institute of Medical Radiology which is to house scientific laboratories and clinics occupies an area of about 30 hectares. Soviet industrial enterprises are now preparing the latest models of gamma-irradiation equipment ("Rokus," "Luch," "Vol'fram") for the radiological center. It has also been decided to install a betatron, a powerful source of electron-and gamma-irradiation, in one of the buildings.

In addition to its other tasks, the new scientific center will expand research on the diagnostic and therapeutic use of all types of ionizing irradiation in the fight against cancer.

26. Nucleic Acids and Protein Synthesis Discussed

"Cognition of the Secrets of Life"; Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva. 4 Jun 62, p 2

An out-of-town session of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR was held recently in Leningrad. A large group of scientists from Moscow attended the session which was to discuss problems of the specificity of nucleic acids and the universality of their code. A special report was to be devoted to nucleic acids and the biosynthesis of protein. A report on nucleic acids and the variability of bacteria and on the role of nucleic acids in virus infections and in malignant growth was also scheduled.

One of the meetings of the session was to be devoted to a discussion of the role of nucleic acids in heredity.

27. Medical Facilities

"Science and Engineering"; Moscow, Nedelya, 25, Aug-1 Sep '62,
p 2

According to this item there are 50 scientific centers for resuscitation of the organism operation in the USSR. Scientists and medical men have saved more than 3,000 people from the condition of clinical death.

28. "Burn Center" Established

"The Treatment of Burn"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Jul 62, p 2

A special "burn center" has been established at the Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy. Prof A. V. Vishnevskiy, director of the institute, in discussing new methods of burn treatment which are employed in the center, stated that in the treatment of shock, the intravenous administration of weak solutions of novo-cain and transfusions of polyglucin and other new blood substitutes have been used successfully.

Professor Vishnevskiy has developed a powder, prepared from preserved skin, which accelerate the healing of burned areas. Also, in a number of cases the so-called "postage stamp" method skin transplantation is used. This involves the placing of transplants of the patient's own skin, as well as preserved skin, in pieces the size of postage stamps on the wound in a checkerboard fashion. As the live skin grows, it gradually replaces the preserved skin.

29. Instruments for Anesthesiology Subject of New Exhibit in Moscow

"Without Pain"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 8 Sep 62, p 2

"An interesting thematic exhibit -- 'New Things in Anesthesiology' -- opened in the pavilion 'Public Health and the Medical Industry' of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy. Various methods of anesthetization were displayed including instruments and devices put out by our industry for medical-prophylactic and scientific medical institution and instruments for controlling the condition of the human organism during an operation. There are also devices for artificial respiration under anesthesia, for the artificial respiration of a new-born child, a portable general instrument for inhaling anesthetics--safe-guarding all kinds of present-day operations--and many other instruments.

"On 8 September, a seminar is being conducted in the pavilion, attended by anesthetists who have come to Moscow from all parts of the country."

30. Soviet Neuropathologists Meet in Irkutsk

"Session of Neuropathologists"; Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 23 Jun 62, p 1

The Moscow Institute of Neurology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR recently held an out-of-town scientific session in Siberia. Among the Moscow scientists attending the session in Irkutsk were Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Ye. V. Shmidt, Professors Z. L. Lur'ye and O. A. Khondkarian, and others. Thirteen medical institutes took part in this first scientific session of neuropathologists of Siberia and the Far East.

According to this article, the scientists and physicians, practitioners from Moscow, Khabarovsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Omsk, Kemerovo, and other cities, discussed problems connected with vascular and infectious diseases of the nervous system and heard more than 30 reports.

31. Figures on Growth of Stomatology in USSR

"The Fourth All-Union..."; Moscow, Vecharnyaya Moskva, 8 Oct 62, p 1

"Today the Fourth All-Union Congress of Stomatologists, in which more than 150,000 specialists are participating, opened in Moscow. The chief stomatologist of the Ministry of Health USSR, V. F. Rud'ko told us:

"Our fourth congress is a great event in the medical world. It has been 34 years since the third congress. At that time there were 7,000 dentists in the country, and now there are 50,000. In the future this number will increase. New personnel are being trained by 27 stomatological institutes and faculties and medical colleges. During this period, more than 350 stomatological polyclinics and 20,000 departments and consultation offices were created. Soon 300 more polyclinics will go into operation, as will new departments and consulting rooms in hospitals, in industrial enterprises, and in schools.

"Soviet stomatology has achieved great successes. Our scientists have worked out effective methods of surgical treatment, and are perfecting methods of prosthesis.

"The development and perfection of stomatological aid to the population and the prevention of diseases will be discussed at the opening session of the Fourth All-Union Congress of Stomatologists."

32. Further Information on Training of Doctors in USSR

"The Training of the New Man: -- The Most Important Task of the Trade Union," By N. Grigor'yeva, Chairman of Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabochnik, 21 Sep 62, p 1

There are now 422,000 doctors in the Soviet Union, according to this article, or 19.2 doctors for every 10,000 people.

There are 11 special institutes, 12 faculties at medical vuzes, and a large number of scientific research institutes for the advanced training of physicians in the public health system. Outstanding among these, the author says, is the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. The institute utilizes new methods of education, both correspondence courses and a combination of correspondence courses and classroom attendance; currently they are devising methods to teach via television.

In the past 2 years, nearly 40,000 young doctors are 100,000 semi-professional medical personnel have entered the public health field.

The author stresses the need for more training of medical personnel in the area of culture as well as in the specialties. He also notes that there are many defects in the organization of the advanced training and specialization of doctors, especially in the public health agencies on the republic and oblast levels. Here he mentions specifically the Azerbaydzhan, Turkmen, and Armenian republics.

RSFSR

33. Medicobiological Research

"Status and Ways of Developing Basic Medicobiological Research in the Higher Medical Institutes of the RSFSR," by Prof D. A. Zhdanov, Corresponding Member of Academy of Medical Sciences USSR; Moscow, Byulleten' Uchenovo Meditsinskovo Soveta, Vol 3, No 4, Jul Aug 62, pp 3-13

The article briefly reviews the development of biomedical sciences in the USSR, expressing regret that medicobiological research in many of the RSFSR medical institutes lacks a specific purpose and that research is being

conducted on many irrevelant subjects which have no connection with the true objectives of medical research and hygiene. The directions of research in the field of biochemistry, in light of the decisions adopted at the 22d Party Congress, are to be as follows: biochemistry of atherosclerosis; biochemistry of malignant neoplasms; biochemistry of metabolism in cases of ionizing irradiation; biochemistry of enzymes and the mechanism of their action; biochemistry of pathogenic microorganisms; biochemistry of the etiology and pathogenesis of caries; and biochemistry of intoxications.

Notwithstanding the efforts being made by the institutes in these areas of research, little has yet emanated from the institutes that is of any importance. Little has been done in connection with the discovery of new, biologically effective substances effective in the therapy of malignancies, viral infections, and radiation sickness. Little thought is given to the training of research workers for future research activities. There is a shortage of professors, most of the professorial posts are now being filled by docents. Steps must be taken to these shortcomings. The higher medical institutes must become the centers of advanced research in the field of mediobiological sciences.

34. Development of Public Health Services

"Main Results of the Development of the Network, Activity, and Personnel of the Public Health Organs and Establishments at the Beginning of 1962," by V. I. Ivakina, chief of Department of Medical Statistics, Ministry of Public Health RSFSR; Moscow, Zdravookhraneniye Rossiyskoy Federatsii, Vol 6, No 8, Aug 62, pp 43-46

The third year of the Seven-Year Plan, 1961 was marked by a growth of the network of therapeutic-prophylactic establishments and a considerable increase in the number of physicians and assistant medical personnel. At the end of 1961 there were 244,100 physicians, 15,600 dentists, and 728,500 semiprofessional medical personnel employed at the therapeutic-prophylactic, sanitary-epidemiological, and other public health establishments of the RSFSR. There were 13,400 hospitals, not including psychoneurological institutes and dispensaries, with a total of 883,100 beds; 260 psychoneurological hospitals and dispensaries with a total of 99,200 beds; 560 tubercular hospitals with a total of 27,510 beds; 114 oncological hospitals with a total of 6,300 beds; and 282 dermo-venerological hospitals with a total of 8,991 beds.

35. New Radiological Department at Oncological Institute

"Another Wing"; Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 4 Sep 62, p 3

"A new wing containing a new radiological department, has been added to the Scientific Research Institute of Oncology imeni P. A. Gertsen, Ministry of Health RSFSR. Special powerful machines which provide more intense radiation than do the X-ray and existing gamma installations have been installed in special premises. These machines are intended for the irradiation of deep-seated tumors. Powerful cobalt radiation has been made possible by means of the new gamma installations. The department has two operating rooms. Care has been taken to protect the patients and the medical personnel from the effects of ionizing radiation. Special screens protect the operational and attending personnel. A telephone on which the patient can communicate with the nurse has been installed near each bed."

36. Failure To Fulfill Plan for Training of Physicians

"On the Shortcomings in the Planning of the Training of Doctors of Medical Sciences," by Prof V. M. Smol'yaninov; Moscow, Byulleten' Uchenovo Meditsinskovo Sovets, No 4, Jul Aug 62, pp 28-30

The article is highly critical of the institutes of the RSFSR for their failure to fulfill Decree No 87 issued on 6 March 1961 by the Ministry of Health RSFSR calling for the training of doctors of medicine. There is a lack of planning of methods for the presentation of dissertations by the candidates. Many of the themes presented have been found unacceptable and irrelevant.

37. Medical Students Graduate

"From Everywhere"; Moscow, Trud, 11 Jul 62, p 6

"The Kemerov Medical Institute held its first graduation exercises. Of the 233 students who received their diplomas, 198 will work in the Kuznetsk Basin."

38. New Apparatus Speeds Up Production of Diphtheria Vaccine

"Various Things in Brief"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Jun 62, p 2

"Until recently the widely used preparation for the prevention of diphtheria was manufactured by a long and expensive method requiring the expenditure of much labor. In the production laboratory of the Ufa Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera, an apparatus which greatly speeds up and simplifies the production of this preparation was constructed under the leadership of Candidate of Medical Sciences N. Matveyev."

Republics39. Increased Number of Health Establishments in Armenia

"One Hundred and Fifty New Medical Establishments";
Yerevan, Kommunist, 13 Jul 62, p 4

This news item informs the reader that public health service has improved considerably since the Seven-Year Plan was inaugurated in 1958. New buildings have been constructed to house hospitals, child consultation centers, maternity homes, and other medical establishments. A total of 150 such establishments were put into operation during the first half of the current Seven-Year Plan. The number of hospital beds available in the Armenian SSR has been increased by 3,000 since 1958. In 1958, there were 3,436 physicians in the republic, which now has 4,200 physicians.

Forty-two million rubles was allocated to cover the 1962 expenditure for maintenance of therapeutic establishments and free medical service to the population of the Armenian SSR. This is 11 million rubles more than was allocated in 1958 for the same purpose.

40. Psychiatrists Meet in Azerbaydzhan

"Transcaucasian Conference of Psychiatrists;" Baku, Bekinskii Rabochiy, 5 Oct 62, p 4

"The First Transcaucasian Conference of Psychiatrists opened recently in the great hall of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR. Along with scientific workers, practical physicians, and public health workers of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaydzhan, many guests from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, Kishinev, and other scientific centers of the country participated.

"The conference opened with introductory remarks by Minister of Public Health Azerbaydzhan SSR B. M. Agayev.

Prof A. A. Abaskuliyev, chief psychiatrist of the Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhan SSR, delivered a report on the condition and prospects for development of psychoneurological aid in Azerbaydzhan. At the first session of the conference reports were also given by A. D. Zurabashvili, member of the Academy of Sciences USSR; (Tbilisi); Prof D. S. Ozeretskovskiy (Leningrad); and others.

Prof V. M. Bashnikov greeted the participants of the conference on behalf of the All-Union Scientific Medical Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists, as did Prof D. D. Fedorov on behalf of the All-Russian Society.

41. Seminar on Industrial Medicine in Estonia

"Republic Seminar of Physicians"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 2 Oct 62, p 4.

On 1 October a 3-day republic conference of health center directors and factory physicians opened in Tallin. The participants in the seminar were to hear a series of reports on the organization of preventive work in factories. One day was to be devoted to discussion of the problem of occupational pathology and occupational diseases.

42. Lithuanian Doctors Leave for Moscow Medical Conference

"At the All-Union Forum"; Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 25 Sep 62, p 1

"On 24 September, a group of Lithuanian medical workers left for Moscow for the All-Union Conference of Medical Workers, dedicated to a discussion of questions of outpatient service in the USSR. Among them were: V. Kleyza, Minister of Health; V. Kimantas, chief therapist of the ministry; I. Yashinskas, chief doctor of the Kaunass Republic Hospital; V. Sergeyus, assistant chief physician of Vil'nyus Hospital No 4; and other public health workers of the republic."

43. Conference on Parasitology in Kirgiz SSR

"Forum of Scientists," by V. Kobakin, Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, participant at the conference; Ashkhabad, Trukmenskaya Iskra, 25 Sep 62, p 4

"The Fifth Conference on Natural Foci of Diseases and Problems of Parasitology opened on 24 September in Frunze with scientists of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan participating. The Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR and the Society of Parasitologists of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR organized the conference.

"Turkmen parasitologists participating in the conference included Professor Korniyenko, head of the Department of Parasitology of the Turkmen Agricultural Institute (TSKhI); Candidate of Veterinary Sciences S. Khudaynazarov, head of the Department of Parasitology of the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences; and others.

"Papers on the natural foci of parasitic diseases and on ways to deal with them in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan were to be discussed at the conference."

44. New Doctors in Moldavia

"New Detachment of Doctors"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 3 Jul 62, p 2

At the 17 graduation exercises of the Kishinev Medical Institute, 286 young doctors received their diplomas. There are now 13 doctors in Moldavia for every 10,000 people, or more per capita than in the US, England, and many other countries.

45. New Facilities at Tadzhik University and Medical Institute

"In the Medical Institute," by I. Petrov; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistan, 31 May 62, p 4

"New laboratories -- one for bacteriology and one for virology-- were created in the department of microbiology. They are equipped with the newest instruments. The workers of the department now have the opportunity to carry out scientific research on a broader scale. With the help of the electron microscope, they are now studying, for example, the structure of not only the bacterial cell, but also of viruses.

"Soviet medical men now have 2,000 medicines available. Recently, Prof A. N. Kudrin, head of the Chair of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medicinal Institute, spoke at the institute to surgeons, therapeutists, physiologists, pediatricians, pharmacologists, and infectious disease specialists on the topic of how -- in what combinations and dosages -- to use these medicines for the most success in treatment.

"A general meeting of the scientific student societies of Tadzhik University and Medical Institute was held recently. A. Vavilova, a student at the institute, delivered a report on the physiology of work. T. Sirodkidinov, a student at the university, delivered a report on a comparison of Soviet and US sputniks and space ships.

"About 200 production workers and employees who are planning now to enter the institute listened to survey lectures on chemistry, physics, and literature. Teachers V. Alekseyev, I. Gulyayev, D. Stefanenko, and L. Zaretskaya led the courses."

46. New Blood Transfusion Station

"Good News"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 25 Aug 62, p 4

A blood transfusion station constructed recently in Leninabad is provided with the latest equipment and staffed with specialists. The station will provide all therapeutic establishments of northern Tadzhikistan with preserved blood and liquid blood substitutes, and will also be an organizational and educational medical center.

The network of medical establishments in the northern rayons is expanding. A sanitary-epidemiological station has been constructed, and the buildings of the medical school in Leninabad and a hospital in Nau are being reconstructed. Municipal hospitals are being built in Ura-Tyube and Pendzhikent.

47. New Institutes in Turkmen SSR To Study Local Diseases and Water Problems

"New Scientific Institutions," by E. Leont'yev; Ashkhabad, Turkmeneskaya Iskra, 22 Aug 62, p 4

"Two new scientific institutes have been added to the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR. The State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research Work of the Council of Ministers USSR confirmed the decision of the republic organizations of Turkmenistan to create in the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR and Institute of Regional Medicine. The new institute will be part of the division of biological sciences of the republic's academy. It will study the influence of climate on the human organism and develop a more effective method for treating regional diseases. The department of the study of health resorts of this research institution will deal with developing healing springs and mud, an on the basis of this work will recommend the establishment of new health resorts.

"The Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Development has been transferred from the Ministry of Water Economy Turkmen SSR to the academy. This scientific research institute, under its new name-- the Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Water Problems -- will study problems of irrigation construction, automation, and telemechanization of hydraulic works and system."

48. Surgeons Meet in Khar'kov

"Tenth Congress of Surgeons of the Ukraine"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainsky, 7 Jul 62, p 1

A Congress of Surgeons of the Ukraine concluded in Khar'kov on 5 July. The participants of the congress heard and discussed the report of P. L. Shupik, Minister of Health Ukrainian SSR, on the status and tasks of surgical assistance to the Ukrainian population.

A report entitled "New Outlooks on the Theory of Medicine and Anesthetization in Connection With the Use of Cybernetic Methods" was given by N. M. Amosov, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Honored Scientist Ukrainian SSR.

More than 800 scientists and physicians attended this Tenth Congress of Ukrainian Surgeons.

49. Conference of Orthopedists and Traumatologists in Kiev

"Briefly"; Kiev Pravda Ukrainsky, 9 Oct 62, p 3

"A conference of the orthopedists and traumatologists of the Ukrainian SSR was held in Kiev. The participants discussed the improvement of the general organization of traumatological aid to the population and treatment of closed fractures of the leg. Specialists from the RSFSR, Latvia, Estonia, Belorussia, and other republics also spoke."

50. Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute 25 Years Old

"Research Continues," by Prof M. Azizov, rector of Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 31 Aug 62, p 4

On the 25th anniversary of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, this article notes that 40 years ago in Uzbekistan there were only 32 pharmacies, in which 12 pharmacists and 40 assistants were working. At present, there are 550 pharmacies, 2,200 pharmaceutical dispensaries, 800 pharmacists, and about 150,000 pharmacists of secondary qualifications. More than half the workers are graduates of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, which has trained about 2,000 specialists during this period.

The institute now has full-time and correspondence faculties in which 1,700 students are enrolled. There are 120 professors and instructors, including 8 doctors of sciences and 41 candidates of sciences, working on the 16 chair of the institute.

The basic directions of the scientific research of the institute are the study of medicine flora of Uzbekistan, synthesis of new medical preparations, and the development of new methods of extracting and studying medicinal agents from local raw materials.

The institute's work on the study of resin of apricot trees, a natural polymer, is of great interest. A number of complex compounds have been obtained as a results of this research. The microelements contained in them produced good results during the treatment of certain diseases of the hematogenic system. Another widely used product, "koamid," is produced by the local chemicopharmaceutical plant.

As the correspondence faculty could not accept all those people wishing to study at the institute part-time, courses for raising qualifications were organized. Pharmacists working in various cities and villages of the Central Asian republics are enrolled in these courses.

"Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute-25 Years Old," by I. A. Zhurakovskiy; Tashkent, Meditinskij Zhurnal Uzbekistana, No 9, 1962 pp 82-83

An article points out that in its 25 years' existence, the institute has trained about 2,000 specialists, and half of the 300 pharmacists who improved their qualifications in the institute were women.

The institute has become the center of the development of pharmaceutical science in Central Asia. Associates of the institute have defended 10 doctors dissertations and 53 candidate dissertations which are improtant to the development of science and the practice of public health.

Professors R. L. Khazanovich, M. A. Azizov, Z. M. Umanskiy, Z. E. Manulkin, A. M. Murtazayev, K. G. Ioffe, and A. I. Khashimov are some of the leaders of the institute's research work.

At the institute new methods of isolating and studying tannin and derivatives of aptraquinone have been developed and they have discovered and studied plants with a high content of eugenol and studied conditions most beneficial for raising cassia, omum plant, and other medical plants in Tashkent. Grape leaves and preparations extracted from them which are rich in vitamin P-act'v. substances were also studied. Allantolactone, which is . . . changeable with santonin, has been isolated from scabwort.

In accordance with a decision of the pharmacology committee of the Ministry of Health USSR, experiments on the new preparations Co-8, Co-30, and ferramide are being conducted in clinics of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

New methods of producing and studying a number of medicinal forms have been developed. Structural-mechanical properties of emulsions, pills, and tablets are foreseen on the basis of physicochemical mechanics, and their rheological characteristics have been worked out. For rapid and exact analysis of medicinal agents, and express semi-micromethod has been developed, as have iodochlorometric and chloraminometric methods of analyzing sulfanilomides and certain other pharmaceutical preparations.

The work conducted in the field of elemento-organic compounds directed at the synthesis of metallo-organic compounds of bismuth, antimony, tin, silicon, lead, and mercury is of great interest. They are working on the possibility of applying polarographic, amperometric, potentiometric, and electrocapillary methods of analyzing medical agents.

Associates of the institute have also done important work in the field of electrochemistry and have produced a number of tridulyd which are of theoretical interest and practical importance on the study of the electrochemical behavior of metals of the iron group. Research is being conducted on the electrometric behavior of a number of rare metals which are important to the chemical industry and to engineering. Important studies are being done in the field of medical-biological problems and the organization of pharmaceutical work. The protein of silk fibroin and bean seeds is being studied. New methods of analyzing for the presence of poisonous compounds and microelements in biological objects have been worked out.

Graduates of the institute, docents Kh. Kh. Khalmatov, Ya. K. Kadyrov, A. Yu. Ibadov, A. N. Nazirov, Kh. Kh. Khakimov, L. T. Ikramov, and others, take an active part in the institute's scientific research work.

Associates of the institute have completed more than 500 research projects, written 35 monographs, and published 450 articles and three volumes of the institute's Works (Trudy) have been issued.

The faculties of the institute maintain close contact with practical pharmacists, druggists, control-analysis laboratories, and pharmaceutical plants. The institute's professors and instructors take an active part in the work of the Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge and in pharmaceutical and chemical societies.

III. BLOC ACADEMIES

51. New Research Institute To Be Established in Czechoslovakia

"Competitive Examinations;" Prague, Vestnik Ministerstva Zdravotnictvi, No 15-17, 27 Sep 62, p 171

An announcement of competitive examinations states that the Research Institute for Pediatrics (Vyzkumny ustanov pediatricky) in Brno will open on 1 January 1963. The new institute, being established by and within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, will operate as an independent budgetary organization. The announcement calls for applications for taking competitive examinations for positions ranging from the new institute's director to economic administrator.

52. New Czechoslovak Medical Faculty Being Developed

"Medical Faculty at Turciansky Svaty Martin; Munich,
Slobodne Slovenske, Vol 17, No 8, Sep 62, p 2

As of 25 September, 120 fourth-year students from the Medical Faculties in Bratislava and Kosice will study at Martin. The Martin hospital will serve as headquarters for the new training facility. Each succeeding academic year an additional 120-member class will be at Martin until in 1968 a complete medical faculty will be in operation there, the third medical faculty in Slovakia. Buildings for the theoretical training are to be built in the meantime. New classrooms are being set up in the Martin hospital. Other buildings in Martin are being adapted as dormitories for the students.

53. Czechoslovak Appointments to Positions of Scientific Leadership

"From the Third Plenary Session of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society;" Bratislava, Technicka Prace, No 9, Sep 62, p 672

The Third Plenary Session of the Central Council of the CSVTS (Ceskoslovenska vedecko-technicka spolecnost, Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Society) discussed the direction of its activity between the present and the next session.

At his request, Prof Frantisek Brabec, Doctor of Sciences, was relieved of his positions as chairman of the Central Council of the CSVTS and member of its presidium. He has actively guided the development

of the CSVTS since its establishment. However, at the beginning of 1962 he was appointed first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Development and Coordination of Science and Technology; at the same time he continued as professor at the Czech Advanced Technical School. Thus, he felt that he would not be able to carry out the functions as chairman of the Central Council of the CSVTS in the way he considered desirable.

Engr Miroslav Smok, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Development and Coordination of Science and Technology was elected to the plenum, the presidium, and the chairmanship of the Central Council of the CSVTS. He is one of the best qualified individuals for this important position. Further, the plenum of the Central Council of the CSVTS adopted a recommendation on the creation of the position of Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Central Council and elected Jaroslav Volny to the position. Volny has long been an official in the Trade Union of Engineering Employees (Odborovy svaz zamestnancu ve strojirenstvi). (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY) (COPYRIGHT by the Slovak Publishing House for Technical Literature, Bratislava, 1962)

54. New Association of East German Neurosurgeons

Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 38, 20 Sep 62,
p 1652

The Association of Neurosurgeons in East Germany was founded in Leipzig on 25 June 1962. The organization will work within the framework of the German Society for Clinical Medicine. The following persons were unanimously elected to office: Prof Dr G. Merrem, director of the Neurosurgical University Clinic in Leipzig, First Chairman; Prof Dr Lembcke, director of the Surgical Clinic of the Medical Academy in Magdeburg, Second Chairman; and Docent Dr med. habil. H. G. Niebeling, chief physician at the Neurosurgical University Clinic in Leipzig, Secretary. Membership in the new association does not affect membership in foreign neurosurgical societies.

The association's first conference with international participation is scheduled to be held in Leipzig 19-22 June 1963.

55. New East German Medical Society Established

"German Society for Clinical Medicine Established";
Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 30, 26 July 62,
pp 1295-1296

The East German Society for Clinical Medicine was founded on 5 June 1962 at Humboldt University in Berlin by 150 medical school teachers in the clinical specialties, medical directors and chief physicians at hospitals, and physicians engaged in the ambulatory medical care of the population. The founding of the society was initiated by the council of the medical faculty at Humboldt University in Berlin, with the support of Prof. Dr. Kraatz, secretary of the medical class of the German Academy of Science, and other members of the German Academy of Science, as well as the Ministry of Public Health.

The presidium at the founders' assembly included Prof Dr Kraatz; Prof Dr Waleyer, dean of the medical faculty at Humboldt University; Prof Dr Friedeberger, Deputy Minister of Public Health of the German Democratic Republic; Prof Dr Gummel, member of the research community of the Natural Science, Technical, and Medical Institutes of the German Academy of Science; and Prof Dr Dutz, director of the Second Medical Clinic at the Charite, Humboldt University. Prof Dr Gummel was in charge of the meeting.

Well-known representatives of the medical sciences, including Prof Dr Felix, Prof Dr Kraatz, Prof Dr Lohmann, Prof Dr Lohmann, Prof Dr Matzen, Prof Dr Rapoport, and Prof Dr Schwarz participated in the discussions. It was agreed that the German Society for Clinical Medicine, as head organization of all East German medical-scientific societies concerned with clinical specialties and problems and of future sections of the most important clinical disciplines, will preserve the unity of clinical medicine and foster cooperation between its specialized fields, even beyond the limits of the clinical field of medicine. The assembly established the business presidium and appointed Prof Dr F. H. Schulz, director of the First Medical Clinic and Polyclinic of Humboldt University in Berlin, first president of the society.

Following the plenary session, and after consultations between representatives of the various disciplines, the following sections of the German Society for Clinical Medicine were established and their first chairmen appointed:

Section for Internal Medicine: Prof Dr Emmrich, Leipzig; Prof Dr Dutz, Berlin. Secretary -- Docent Dr Anders, Berlin.

Section for Surgery: Prof Dr Moerl, Halle; Prof Dr Felix, Berlin. Secretary -- Prof Dr Kirsch, Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Section for Gynecology: Prof Dr Kyank, Rostock; Prof Dr Ganse, Dresden. Secretary -- Prof Dr Mosler, Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Section for Pediatrics: Prof Dr Diechoff, Berlin; Prof Dr Patzer, Erfurt. Secretary -- Dr Grossmann, Berlin.

Section for Dermatology: Prof Dr Linser, Berlin; Prof Dr Gertler, Leipzig. Secretary -- Docent Dr Hoefs, Leipzig.

Section for Otorhinolaryngology: Prof Dr Moser, Leipzig; Prof Dr Kuestner, Magdeburg. Secretary -- Dr Oeken, Leipzig.

The chairmen of the existing East German medical-scientific societies who were present named representatives of their executive committees who will work in the expanded presidium of the German Society for Clinical Medicine.

The assembly further noted that corporate or individual membership in the German Society for Clinical Medicine will not affect present memberships in domestic and foreign societies. Also, membership in one of the associated sections, societies, and working groups includes membership in the German Society for Clinical Medicine and entitles the individual concerned to participate in all activities of the society and its sections.

The founders' assembly invited East German physicians to join one of the sections or branch societies which correspond to their scientific interests and specialized fields. The assembly further declared that, based on the responsibility for the development of medical science and public health in the German Democratic Republic, the German Society for Clinical Medicine was established to promote a wide range of scientific activity in the fields of clinical medicine and to continue the best traditions of German medicine. The society will promote cooperation between the individual clinical disciplines, contribute to the development of scientific exchange of information on the national and international level, participate in the steady improvement of the socialist public health system, promote advanced medical training and the training of specialists and new scientific personnel, assist in further developing medical literature and documentation in the GDR, and strive for the right to work with international medical-scientific societies and organizations on an equal footing.

The First Medical University Clinic of the Charite will serve as temporary headquarters of the society. Its address is as follows: German Society for Clinical Medicine, Berlin N 4, Schumannstrasse 21-24, First Medical University Clinic.

56. East German Nuclear Physics Institute Dissolved

"Nuclear Physics Institute Dissolved"; West Berlin, Informationsbüro West, 17 Sep 62, p 1

The Nuclear Physics Institute in Zeuthen, which is an institute of the East German Academy of Sciences, has been dissolved. The institute

has been under the direction of Prof Dr Engr Gustav Richter since 1956 and employed 150 persons, including 30 scientists. The institute and its nuclear physics and nuclear reaction departments, cascade generator, and isotope separation plant were reportedly dissolved as a result of an agreement between East Germany and the Soviet Union.

The faculty for nuclear technology at the Technical University in Dresden was dissolved in July 1962.

57. New East German Research Reactor

Berlin, Volksarmee, No 40, Oct 62, p 2

A second research reactor will be completed and put in operation at the East German Central Institute for Nuclear Physics during 1962. The reactor is being developed and constructed exclusively by employees of the research center.

58. Meeting on Vascular Surgery in East Germany

Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 36, 6 Sep 62, p 1560

"The GDR Ministry of Public Health will hold an international colloquy on vascular surgery in Leipzig 13-16 December 1962. Prof Dr Herbst will be the scientific director."

59. Physicodietetic Medicine Congress in East Germany

Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 34, 23 Aug 62, p 1468

"The GDR Society for Physicodietetic Medicine will hold its congress in Heiligendamm 11-14 October 1962 under the scientific direction of Prof Dr Vogler. The subject under discussion will be 'Association and Functional Coordination as a Basis for Physiotherapy in the Gastrointestinal System and Its Glands.'"

60. Meeting of Hospital Pharmacists in East Germany

Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 36, 6 Sep 62, p 1560

"A 2-day meeting of hospital pharmacists will be held in Zwickau on 24-25 May 1963. Chief pharmacist Buettner will be in charge of the local organization of the meeting. All interested persons are requested to contact Buettner, Heinrich-Braun Hospital, Zwickau. Applications for

lectures, submission of reports, displays, and movies are to be sent to chief pharmacist Dr Ahrens, Berlin N 4, Schumannstrasse 20.

61. West Germans Appointed Members of East German Academic Society

"New West German Members of the 'Leopoldina' Academy"; West Berlin, Informationsbuero West, 1 Oct 62, p 7

The "German Leopoldina Natural Science Academy" in Halle has appointed the following additional eight West German Scientists as members of the institution:

Prof Dr Karl Marguerre, Darmstadt, Mathematics Section; Professors Dr Oskar Glemser of Goettingen and Dr Ulrich Hofmann and Dr Georg Wittig of Heidelberg, Chemistry Section; Prof Dr Klaus Schaefer, Heidelberg, Physical Chemistry Section; and Professors Dr Bruno Huber of Munich, Dr Wilhelm Menke of Cologne, and Dr Heinrich Walter of Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Botany Section.

62. Polish Academy of Sciences General Congress in December 1962

"From Poland"; Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, Vol 13, No 245, 17 Oct 62, p 3

On 16 October 1962 a meeting of the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences was held in the Palace of Culture and Science, under the chairmanship of Prof Dr Tadeusz Kotarbinski, president of the academy. A decision was made to call a general congress of the academy for 1⁵ December 1962.

The Presidium announced that the congress will be devoted to a discussion of the role of the chemical sciences in the whole scheme of the academy's scientific research.

63. New Polish Scientific and Technical Information Bulletin

"WITEK Will Know Everything"; Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, Vol 13, No 247, 19 Oct 62, p 4

A new component of the Polish Army known as "Military Technical and Economic Information (Wojskowa Informacja Techniczna i Ekonomiczna)" was established recently and is publishing an information bulletin containing documentation cards, the purpose of which is to provide scientific and technical information on various world publications.

IV. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

64. Academy of Sciences USSR Honors Nikolayev and Popovich

"On Awarding A. G. Nikolayev and P. R. Popovich Gold Medals imeni K. E. Tsiolkovskiy," by Academicain M. V. Koldysh, president of Academy of Sciences USSR, and Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences USSR M. I. Agoshkov, acting chief scientific secretary of Presidium of Academy of Sciences USSR; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 8

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has resolved to award gold medals imeni K. E. Tsiolkovskiy to Heros of the Soviet Union, pilots-cosmonauts of the USSR, Andriyan Grigor'yevich Nickolayev and Pavel Romanovich Popovich, for being the first in the world to accomplish a prolonged group flight into space in the space ships "Vostok-3" and "Vostok-4."

The resolution is dated 21 August 1962.

65. Awards Presented to Scientists

"Awards to Scientists"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 123

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR L.V. Pustovalov was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner according to a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 11 August 1962. The award was given for his service in the field of geological sciences, for fruitful pedagogical activity, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

For service to the development of ferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 60th birthday, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. M. Samarin was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner according to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 13 August 1962.

66. Mikheyev Honored

"High Award"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 14 Jun 62, p 1

According to this item, Academician Mikhail Aleksandrovich Mikheyev has been awarded the "Badge of Honor" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR for service in the development of thermal engineering and in connection with his 60th birthday.

67. Michurinists Receive Awards

"A High Tribute to Selectionists"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya 12 Aug 62, p 4

According to a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, of 11 August 1962, the Order of Lenin has been awarded to the All-Union Selection-Genetics Institute imeni T. D. Lysenko. The award was made in connection with the 50th year since the founding of the institute and to mark its contribution to the development of the Michurian trend in biology and to the creation and introduction of new high-yield types of agricultural plants into production.

This decree was signed by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR.

In addition, a number of scientific associates, agronomists, machineists, technicians, and employees of the institute and its elite seed-growing farm were awarded orders and medals for their service to Michurian biology and the development of high-yield agricultural plants.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR awarded the Order of Lenin to: (1) Prokofiy Fomich Garkavogo (Garkavoy), Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, head of the Division of Barley Selection; (2) Donat Aleksandrovich Dolgushin, member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Doctor of Biological Sciences, deputy director of the Institute for Scientific Work; (3) Fedor Grigor'yevich Kirichenko, member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences head of the Division of Wheat Selection; and (4) Aleksandr Samsonovich Musivko, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, director of the institute, head of the Division of Corn Selection.

Also, the Order of Labor Red Banner was awarded to four people, the order "Badge of Honor" to 7 people, and the medal "For Labor Valor" to 12 people.

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68. V. I. Dikushin Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 16 Aug 62, p 3

According to this decree of 15 August 1962, Academician Vladimir Ivanovich Dirushin has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for fruitful scientific-technical work and in connection with his 69th birthday.

69. Recent Awards in RSFSR

"Honorary Titles"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 1 Sep 62, p 2

Doctor of Medical Sciences Vladimir Mikhaylovich Smol'yaninov, head of the Chair of the Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni N. I. Pirogov, was awarded the title of Honored Scientist RSFSR by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR for service to the field of medical science and for many years of fruitful pedagogical activity,

Nadezhda Nikolayevna Grigor'yeva, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers, was awarded the title of Honored Physician RSFSR for service in the field of national public health, according to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR,

70. Armenian SSR Presents Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR," by Sh. Arushanyan, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR, and A. Galstyan, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR; Yerevan, Kommunist, 15 Jun 62, p 1

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Armenian SSR has awarded the honorary title of Honored Physician Armenian SSR to Dmitriy Petrovich Shustov for service in the field of public health, according to this decree of 2 June 1962.

71. Belorussian Scientist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR," by V. Kozlov, chairman of Presidium Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR, and D. Likashevich, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 26 Jul 62, p 1

Ivan Danilovich Yurkevich, academician of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, has been awarded an Honorary Diploma of the Supreme Soviet Belorussian SSR in connection with his 60th birthday and his 35th year of scientific-pedagogical activity.

72. Estonian Agriculturist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR," by A. Myurise, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR, and B. Tolbast, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 12 Aug, 62 p 4

Il'mar Yur'yevich Yurison, director of the Estonian Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science and Melioration, has been awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR in connection with his 50th birthday and for his many years of work in agricultural agencies.

73. Kazakh SSR Honors Physician

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR," by I. Sharipov, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR, and G. Karzhaubayev, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kazakh SSR; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 20 May 62, p 1

According to this Decree of 19 May 1962, the honorary title of Honored Physician Kazakh SSR has been awarded to Viktor Timofeyevich Katsyub, chief physician of the First Republic Hospital of the Ministry of Health Kazakh SSR, for service in the field of the development of public health.

74. Kirgiz Physician Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR," by T. Kulatov, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR, and Z. Imankalykova, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 22 Jul 62, p 3

Docent Mirsaid Mirkhamidovich Mirrakhimov, Candidate of Medical Sciences and head of the faculty of the Kirgiz Medical Institute, has been awarded the honorary title of Honored Physician Kirgiz SSR for service in the training of medical personnel and faultless work in the public health organs of the republic, according to this decree of 19 July 62.

75. Physician Kirgiz Medical Institute Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR," by T. Kulatov, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR, and Z. Imankalykova, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Kirgiz SSR; Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 27 Jul 62, p 1

Prof Bentsion Fayvelevich Shagan-Svyadosh, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the Faculty at the Kirgiz Medical Institute, has been awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist Kirgiz SSR for service to the development of medical science and to the training of scientific cadres.

76. Ukrainian Medical Workers Receive Awards

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR," by D. Korotchenko, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR, and A. Zlenko, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR; Kiev, Pravda Ukraine, 21 Aug 62, p 2

The following people affiliated with scientific research institutes in Khar'kovskaya Oblast were awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR:

Aleksandr Panteleymonovich Kotv, director of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Expertise of Work Capacity and Organization of Work of Invalids of the Ministry of Social Security Ukrainian SSR

Grigoriy Prokof'yevich Pivnenko, director of the Khar'kov Pharmaceutical Institute

Tat'yana Ivanovna Tikhonova, professor, head of the faculty of the Khar'kov Medical Institute

In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR was awarded for service to the development of public health to Yakov Zinov'yevich Pikus, deputy director of the Dnepropetrovsk Scientific Research Institute of Restoration and Expertise of the Work Capacity of Invalids of the Ministry of Social Security Ukrainian SSR.

Pravda Ukrayny, 24 Aug 62, p 3

The following people affiliated with scientific research institutes in Kiyevskaya Oblast and the city of Kiev were awarded the Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR: Ivan Andreyevich Korenevich, docent at the Kiev Medical Institute; and Isak Iosifovich Novik, professor, head of the faculty at the Kiev Medical Institute.

Pravda Ukrayny, 25 Aug 62, p 2

The Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Ukrainian SSR was awarded in Khar'kovskaya Oblast to Anton Markovich Veger, deputy director of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Expertise of the Work Capacity and Organization of the Work of Invalids of the Ministry of Social Security Ukrainian SSR.

Awards were also given to medical workers in various hospitals, health stations, and health departments of various oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR.

77. "Honored Physician Uzbek SSR"

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Uzbek SSR," by Ya. Nasriddinova, chairman of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Uzbek SSR, and R. Sakhibayev, secretary of Presidium of Supreme Soviet Uzbek SSR; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 28 Jul 62, p 1

Candidate of Medical Sciences Aleksandr Petrovich Drynkin, head of the Health Resort Division of the Uzbek State Scientific-Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy imeni Semashko, had been awarded the honorary title "Honored Physician Uzbek SSR" for service in the field of public health and in connection with 30 years of labor activity.

Also, Candidate of Medical Sciences Ziyad Aminovich Dalimov, head of the First Therapeutic Department of the Uzbek State Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Science and Physiotherapy imeni Semashko, has been awarded the honorary title "Honored Physician Uzbek SSR" in connection with his 50th birthday and for service in the field of public health.

78. Personnel Changes

"Appointments and Transfers;" Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 123

Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov has been approved as the new director of the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov. According to his request, Academician I. I. Chernyayev has been freed from his duties as director in order to concentrate his efforts on scientific leadership of the institute's Division of the Structure of Simple and Complex Inorganic Compounds.

The Presidium granted Academician Ye. N. Pavlovskiy's request to be freed from his duties as director of the Zoology Institute and become a senior scientific associate-consultant to the institute.

It was decided to organize a group for the further development of the ecological trend in parasitology--the study of the natural focus of communicable diseases--at the Zoology Institute, under the direction Ye. N. Pavlovskiy.

B. Ye. Bykhovskiy, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, will take up the duties of director of the Zoology Institute.

V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

79. I. V. Tyurin

Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 120

Academician Ivan Vladimirovich Tyurin, a Soviet soil scientist, died on 12 May 1962. He was the author of a number of original chemical methods of studying the organic substances of soils. He was the head of the Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev for more than 15 years and guided the coordination of all works on soil studies in the country. He was president of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists for many years and was also chief editor of the journal Pochvovedeniye. Tyurin was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner, and medals of the USSR.

This obituary is signed by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Department of Biological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Department of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, the Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists, and the Editorial Board of the journal Pochvovedeniye.

80. Prof L. M. Model'

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 7 Sep 62, p 4

The Moscow Society of Physician-Phthisiologists, the Third Clinical City Tuberculosis Hospital "Zakhar'ino," and the Chair of Tuberculosis of the Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians announce the death of Prof Leonid Markovich Model', member of the CPSU.

81. A. F. Galkin

Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 13 Jun 62, p 4

The Central Asian Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas (VNIIGAZ) announces the death of its deputy director, Andrey Fedorovich Galkin.

82. Prof G. A. Ponomarev

Moscow, Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, 15 Jun 62, p 4

The directors, party and trade union organizations of the Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR announce the death of Prof Gennadiy Arkad'yevich Ponomarev, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the Laboratory of General Pharmacology.

83. Prof D. K. Yazykov

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 28 Aug 62, p 4

The Ministry of Health USSR, the Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians, and the Clinical Order of Lenin Hospital imeni S. P. Botkin announce the death of Prof Dmitriy Ksenofontovich Yazykov, head of the Chair of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians, on 25 August 1962.

84. Prof I. A. Berger

Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva, 10 Aug 62, p 3

The Ministry of Public Health USSR, the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, the All-Union, All-Russian, and Moscow Scientific Medical Societies of Physicians, Neuropathologists, and Psychiatrists, and the State Scientific Research Institute of Psychiatry of the Ministry of Public Health RSFSR announce the death of Prof Izrail' Abramovich Berger, Doctor of Medical Sciences, on 8 August.

85. Prof A. M. Aliyev

"A. M. Aliyev," by Ministry of Health Azerbaydzhani SSR, Azerbaydzhani Republic Committee of Trade Union of Medical Workers, and Azerbaydzhani State Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians; Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 28 Jul 62, p 4

Prof Aziz Mamed-Kerim oglu Aliyev, Doctor of Medical Sciences and director of the Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians, died on 27 July according to this article. He was active in the organization of public health in Azerbaydzhani and in the training of scientific-medical personnel. Before assuming the position of director of the Institute of Advanced training of Physicians in 1959, he was head of the Scientific Research Institute of Orthopedics and Restorative Surgery from 1951 to 1959.

86. B. A. Kats

Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 25 Jul 62, p 4

The death of Boris Abramovich Kats, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Member of the CPSU, and deputy director for scientific work of the Central Asian Branch of VNIIZh (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fats) is announced by the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers Uzbek SSR, the Administration of the Food Industry of the Uzbek Sovmarkhоз, the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute, the Institute of Chemistry of Plant Substances of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, the Uzbek Scientific-Technical Society of Food Industry Workers, and the directorate, party, and trade-union organizations of the Central Asian Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fats.

87. I. Y. Shtayerman

Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva, 27 Jul 62, p 4

The rector's office and public organizations of the Moscow Engineering-Construction Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev announce the death of Senior Professor Il'ya Yakovlevich Shtayerman, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR.

88. Kh. M. Abdullayev

"From the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers Uzbek SSR"; Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 21 Jun 62, p 1

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers Uzbek SSR announce the death on 20 June of Khabib Mukhamedovich Abdullayev, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, and Lenin Prize Laureate.

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

89. India Receives Soviet Aid for Surgical Instrument Plant

"With the Help of the USSR"; Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 18 Sep 62, p 3

"In Nandampakkam near Madras a solemn ceremony was held for the laying of the foundation for the surgical instruments plant which will be built with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union. The plant will be fitted with the newest equipment. It will produce 2.5 million pieces of surgical equipment of 180 types each year. Thirty Soviet specialists will work on the building of the factory.

"At the ceremony K. Ch. Reddi, Indian Minister of Trade and Industry, expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet government for its sincere and friendly help in the development of the national economy of India."

90. Soviet Geologists in Cuba

"Expeditions of Friendship"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Rossiya, 19 Sep 62, p 4

Soviet geologists are conducting expeditions to uncover mineral resources in more than 20 countries of Asia, Africa, and South America, including Cuba. The Soviets bring their own equipment -- contemporary laboratory apparatus, road-building machines, and drills -- teach the specialists of each country to use them.

91. Georgian Trade With Cuba

"Georgia -- To the Island of Freedom"; Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 20 Sep 62, p 2

This article discusses Georgian trade with Cuba, mentioning specifically the following items: high-quality ferroalloys from Zestafonskiy; lubricating oil and fuel from the Batumskiy petroleum refinery; seamless rolled pipes for oil from the Rustavi metallurgical plant; screw-cutting and special lathes from the Tbilisi Lathe Plant imeni Kirov; meteorological and hydrotechnical instruments from the Tbilisi plant "Gidrometpribor"; and ester oil and tanin from the Batumskiy coffee plant and the Tbilisi chemicopharmaceutical plant.

92. USSR To Send Medical Aid and Provisions To Iran

"Unselfish Aid"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 7 Sep 62, p 3

"In connection with the earthquake in Iran, the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to send food provisions, medicines, and blankets worth 25,000 rubles to the Iranian society of the Red Lion and Sun.

"The Soviet hospital of the Union of the Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR in Teheran, according to agreements with the Iranian government, will send a group of medical personnel to render help to the earthquake victims of Iran."

93. Turkish Scientists Visit USSR

"Turkish Scientists -- Guests of the Academy of Sciences USSR"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 9, 1962, p 117

The development of scientific contacts between Turkish and Soviet scientists was furthered recently by a visit to the Soviet Union from 22 May to 4 June by literary and art specialist S. K. Yetkin, rector of Ankara University; historian F. R. Unat, vice-president of the Turkish Historical Society; and geographer D. Bediz, a professor at Ankara University.

On 1 June the guests from Turkey were greeted by Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR. He told the guests about the structure of the academy, organization of scientific work, and training of cadres. Others taking part in the meeting included Academician A. V. Topchiyev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences USSR; Academician Ye. K. Fedorov, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR; and F. Koruturk, the Turkish ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Turkish scientists visited the Institute of Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow University, and met with scientists of Leningrad, Tashkent, and Samarkand.

94. Sudanese Scientists in Tadzhikistan

"Sudanese Scientists in Tadzhikistan"; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 4 Jul 62, p 4

"A delegation of Sudanese scientists, under the leadership of Dr Mohhammed Nur, dean of the agricultural faculty at Khertum University, and Yusef Abu Bakra, Master of Geophysics and scientific worker at the Technical Institute, visited in Tadzhikistan for 2 days at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"In Tadzhikistan, the Sudanese scientists became acquainted with the development of science and the work of the physics and agricultural scientific institutions. They visited the seismic station "Dushanbe" and the Institute of Earthquake-Proof Construction and Seismology of the Academy of Sciences, Tadzhik SSR.

"In the Dushanbe television studio, the Sudanese scientists became acquainted with the development of television and broadcasting in Tadzhikistan.

"Sudanese and Tadzhik scientists exchanged information on ways of dealing with agricultural pests and also agreed to an exchange of scientific publications."

95. Madagascan Scientists in Yerevan

"Arrival in Yerevan of Scientists From the Malagasy Republic"; Yerevan, Kommunist, 15 Aug 62, p 4

A delegation from the Academy of Sciences of the Malagasy Republic recently arrived in Yerevan at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The head of the delegation was Radaudi Ralyarosi, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Malagasy Republic and director of the National Public Health Service. Other members of the delegation were Sezar Rabenuru, the general commissar for planning, Academician-Philologist Gabriel' Radzhona, and Zhulin Rakhandrakha, biochemist.

In Yerevan the visitors will study, among other things, the organization of research work in Armenia.

96. International Seminar on Public Health Opens in Poltava

"International Seminar on Public Health"; Kiev, Pravda Ukrainskaya, 7 Oct 62, p 3

On 6 October, a seminar on the World-Wide Organization of Public Health opened in Poltava. Representatives from 22 countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Africa participated. On the agenda were problems of community public health service, the organization of laboratory work, and the fight against communicable diseases.

97. Kazakh Virologist Reports in Bucharest

"Kazakhstan - Rumania"; Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 17 Jun 62, p 4

This article notes that the Institute of Microbiology and Virology of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR recently received a copy of a report given by Doctor of Medical Sciences Khamza Zhumatov to microbiologists and virologists in Bucharest, published in Rumanian. He told his Rumanian colleagues about achievements of Kazakhstan scientists in the investigation and development of measures for controlling viral encephalitis and inflammation of the brain. The report was given at the Institute of Inframicrobiology in Bucharest.

Corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Khamza Zhumatov is deputy director for the scientific section of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology and Virology. He was invited to visit Bucharest in the spring, when he will take part in the Third International Congress on Infectious Pathology.

98. Scholar To Report on Reaction Mechanisms Of Complex Compounds at Conference

"Moldavian Scholar Appears in Stockholm"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldavskaya, 28 Jul 62, p 2

"Metallurgy and the chemical industry, biology, biochemistry and medicine, semiconductor technology, and other branches of science and production all make wide use of complex compounds of metals. The Laboratory of Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR, headed by Academician A. V. Ablov, has in recent years become one of the main scientific centers of the country in the field of research on complex compounds.

"More than 100 research reports on the chemistry of complex compounds of metals, mainly of cobalt, have been published by Doctor of Sciences A. V. Ablov, who has worked for more than 30 years in the field of chemistry of complex compounds.

"The Moldavian scholar is now participating in the Seventh International Conference on Coordination Chemistry in Stockholm. He will present a report on one of the most important problems of inorganic chemistry -- the study of the reaction mechanisms of complex compounds."

99. Soviets Participate in International Anthropological and Ethnographical Congress

"Soviet Scholars Fly to Prague"; Moscow, Leninskoye Znamya, 1 Aug 62, p 4

"A Soviet delegation headed by S. P. Tolstov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, flew yesterday to Prague to participate in a meeting of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnographical Sciences. D. A. Ol'derogge, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and others were in the group.

"The participants of the meeting, which will begin 2 August, will discuss problems of the preparation for the Seventh International Congress.

"S. P. Tolstov was elected president of the Seventh Congress, which will be held in Moscow in 1964, and D. A. Ol'derogge was elected scientific secretary."

100. International Conference in Moscow Discusses Problems of Higher Education

"Higher Education Is for the Good of Mankind"; Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 11 Sep 62, p 1

Representatives from more than 40 countries took part in the conference "Higher Education Is for the Good of Mankind" which opened on 9 September in Moscow. The conference, which was called by the World Federation of Scientific Workers, was opened by the English scholar Prof S. Powell, chairman of the federation and of the conference. He was followed by K. N. Rudnev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR, who gave the delegates greetings from N. S. Khrushchev.

After I. G. Petrovskiy, dean of Moscow University, welcomed the delegates, Academician N. N. Semenov, well-known Soviet chemist, and Prof G. Bernal, well-known English peace-lover, discussed the theme "Science and Technology in the World of the Future." Reports on various problems of higher education in technology and the humanities were given by M. G. Chilikin, dean of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute; Prof Chou, Pei-yuan of Red China; Prof S. V. Rumanov, dean of the People's Friendship University imeni Patrice Lumumba; Prof P. Makhalanobis from India; the Cuban scholar Prof G. Gallo; Czechoslovak academician I. Malek; and Dr A. Bayez, chairman of UNESCO. The report of Indian Dr Ahmed Rais.

Several small seminars met to discuss various aspects of higher education during this International Symposium on Problems of Higher Technical Education and Education in the Humanities.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

The information on organizations listed in this section was obtained from current Soviet literature.

1. Akusticheskiy Institut

(Acoustics Institute)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities

M. G. Sirotyuk: Surveyed literature on ultrasonic cavitation.
(p 255)

T. S. Belle

V. M. Gorbunkov

L. D. Rozenberg: Computed amplification factor of a sound wave obliquely incident on a parabolic mirror; expressions obtained were integrated on the BESM-2 digital computer (assistance by V. Kub'min) and on the analog computer MFTI (assistance by V. M. Belikov). (p 273)

V. P. Glotov: Studied coherent scattering of sound from accumulation of discrete inhomogeneities (stata) in bodies of water. (p 281)

E. P. Gulin: Computation of fluctuations of sound wave reflected from sinusoidal surface showed that such a surface does not sufficiently simulate surface of sea; a qualitative correspondence of the two surfaces indicates only an influence of the quasiharmonicalness of the sea on the nature of the scattering of a sonic field at the surface of the sea. (p 285)

E. P. Gulin

K. I. Malyshev: Under guidance of Yu. M. Sukharevskiy, studied statistical properties of sound signals bounced off variously agitated water surface.
(p 292)

S. O. Kupastina: Under guidance of L. D. Rozenberg, studied absorption of ultrasound in a three-component medium (colloidal water suspension containing air bubbles). (p 314)

B. F. Kur'yannov: Under guidance of N. A. Isaakovich, studied the scattering of sound at a rough surface with two types of irregularities. (p 325)

V. D. Tartakovskiy: Used methods of geometric optics to compute the focal surface and aberration factor of planoconvex and convex-convex sonic lenses with refraction indexes both greater than and less than unity. (p 350)

I. A. Viktorov: Studied distribution of elastic oscillations of finite amplitude in a flat sheet. (p 362)

Source: Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 3, Jul/Sep 62,
(pages as indicated)

2. Astrofizicheskaya Laboratoriya

(Astrophysics Laboratory)

Location: Riga

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Personalities: A. Balklav presents a block diagram of a computer arrangement for automatic reduction of the systematic error of radiotelescope observations.

Source: Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZ, Radiofizika, Vol 5, No 4, 1962, p 629

3. Berezikovskiy Filial Vsesoyuznogo Alyuminevo-Magniyevogo Institut

(Berezikovskiy Branch of the All-Union Aluminum and Magnesium Institute)

Personalities

S. I. Stepanov
Ye. B. Kachina-Pullo

Remarks: "Corrosion of Steels and Nickel-Chromium Alloys in Mixtures of Molten Chlorides."

Source: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 35, No 8, Aug 62

4. Biologo-Pochvennyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut

(Biology-Soil Scientific Research Institute)

Location: Vladivostok

Subordination: Far Eastern Branch of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Pharmacology of Therapeutic Plants

Personalities: I. I. Brekhman, head of the laboratory

Source: Kishivev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 31 Jul 62, p 3

5. Chitinskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii, Mikrobiologii, i Gigigiene

(Chita Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene)

Location: Chita

Personalities

Yu. D. Ochirov

O. N. Gorlova

S. Yu. Dmitriyev

Remarks: Working on foci of tick-borne encephalitis.

Source: Ref. Zhur. Biol., Abstract No 17K126, No 17, Sep 62

6. Estonskaya Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya Adademiya

(Estonian Agricultural Academy)

Location: Tartu

Subordination: Ministry of Agriculture Estonian SSR

Remarks: Engaged in finding the most economical cattle feed.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 4 Apr 62, p 2

7. Fizicheskiy Institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva

(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities

G. G. Basistov: Reported at expanded plenum of Commission on Radio Astronomy, Astronomical Council, Academy of Sciences USSR, in Moscow in 1960, on an improved digital coordinate transformer for radio telescope tracking systems (radio stars and planets). (p 640)

S. N. Stolyarov: With supervision of B. M. Bolotovskiy and consultation of V. L. Ginzburg, detected peculiarities of interaction of electromagnetic waves and a moving interface of two media. (p 671)

Source: Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZ, Radiofizika, Vol 5, No 4, 1962,
(pages as indicated)

8. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy Institut

(Physicotechnical Institute)

Personalities

F. M. Berkovskiy,
N. B. Strokan,
G. V. Khozov: With guidance of S. M. Ryvkin, studied possibility of using the phase method to measure relaxation times of about 10^{-6} second in semiconductors.

Source: Moscow, Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 2, Mar/Apr 62,
p 165

9. Fiziko-technicheskaya Laboratoriya

(Physicotechnical Laboratory)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Personalities: Prof N. Kocharyan, director

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 12 Aug 62, p 2

10. Gor'kovskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Gor'kiy Medical Institute)

Location: Gorkiy

Suborganization: Chair of Normal Physiology

Personalities: N. Yu. Belenkov

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova,
Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

Suborganization: Laboratory of Pharmacology

Personalities: Prof N. P. Sinitsyn has done experiments involving the regeneration of heart muscles on more than 200 dogs at the Pharmacology Laboratory.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussia, 25 Jul 62, p 4

11. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Organicheskikh Populproduktov i Krasiteley

(Scientific Research Institute for Organic Semifinished Products and Paints)

Personalities

L. M. Ponomarenko
I. I. Ioffe

Source: Kinetika i Kataliz, Vol 3, No 4, Jul/Aug 62, pp 492-501

12. Gosudarstvennyy Soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Radioveshchatel'nogo Priyema i Akustiki imeni A. S. Popova

(State Union Scientific Research Institut of Radio Broadcast Reception and Acoustics imeni A. S. Popov)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities

I. A. Denprovskaya,
V. K. Ioffe,

F. I. Levitas: Studied the attenuation of sound as it propagates through the atmosphere.

Source: Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 8, No 3, Jul/Sep 62, p 301

13. Institut Avtomatiki i Elektrometriya

(Institute of Automatics and Electrometry)

Location: Novosibirsk

Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities

N. B. Karandeyev,

F. B. Grinevich,

V. P. Shul'ts: Studies of automation of controlling parameters of electrolytic capacitors led to a new automatic bridge for culling type KE-2 capacitors for 10, 20, and 30 microfarads (150, 300, 400, and 450 volts).

Source: Referativnyy Zhurnal - Elektrotehnika, i Energetika, No 16, 1962, 16 B 43

14. Institut Eksperimental'noy i Klinicheskoy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine)

Location: Baku, ulitsa Basina, 61, 4th floor, telephone 8-14-07

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Azerbaijan SSR

Suborganization: Pathohistological laboratory; Epidemiology group of the Division of Cardiology; Laboratory of the Blood Coagulation System and Anticoagulants

Source: Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 12 Sep 62, p 4

15. Institut Eksperimental'noy Patologii i Terapii

(Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy)

Location: Sukhumi

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity

Personalities: Sh. L. Dzhalagonia

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

16. Institut Energetiki

(Institute of Power Engineering)

Location: Alma-Ata

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR

Personalities: A. P. Chernov devised a method of computing the trajectories and coefficients of separation of dust particles in flow around a cylinder and got good agreement of experimental and theoretical data.

Found that the size, density, velocity of the particles and the diameter of the cylinder all influenced maximum deflection of particles from the cylinder and the coefficient of separation.

Source: Trudy Instituta Energetiki AN KazSSR, No 3, 1961, pp 201-211
(from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Electrotekhnika i Energetika,
No 18, 1962, 18 G 5

17. Institute Energetiki i Elektrotekhniki

(Institute of Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering)

Location: Riga

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR

Personalities

Ya. K. Shinka,
L. A. Rutmanis,
T. Ya. Puritis: Tested operating range and voltage breakdown conditions of the VG-10 germanium rectifier and found that the operating current of this rectifier could be increased up to 40 amperes by using an aluminum fin cooler with a cooling surface of 800 cm^2 .

Source: Trudy Instituta Energetiki i Elektrotekhniki. AN LatvSSR,
No 11, 1961. pp 17-40, 41-60 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal --
Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 5, 1962, 5-423 and 5-4-24)

Personalities

L. A. Rutmanis,
K. K. Ishevits: Involved in development of the ZUG-1 lightweight (10 kg) storage battery charger, which has replaced the heavier (450 kg) AZD-4/30 charger. The new apparatus uses six VG-10 germanium rectifiers.

Source: Trudy Instituta Energetiki i Elektron tekhniki AN LatvSSR,
Vol 11, 1961, pp 123-128, as reported in Referativnyy
Zhurnal -- Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 12, 30 Jun 32,
12 A 44

18. Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei

(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Prof P. A. Vershilova, director

Remarks: In past years has created more than 30 effective therapeutic and preventive preparations.

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Jul 62, p 2

19. Institut Evolutsionnoy Fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova

(Institute of Evolutionary Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of the Development of Higher Nervous Activity of Children

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlov,
Vol XI, No 6, 1961

20. Institut Fizicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of Physical Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities

A. I. Glukhova,
V. V. Andreyeva

Remarks: "Corrosion and Electrochemical Behavior of Zirconium, Titanium, and Zirconium-Titanium Alloys in Phosphoric and Nitric Acid Solutions."

Source: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 35, No 8, Aug 62

21. Institut Fiziki i Astronomii

(Institute of Physics and Astronomy)

Location: Tartu

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Personalities: Aksel' Kipper, director of the institute

Remarks: Article mentions that an All-Union Seminar on Cosmogeny, attended by Soviet astronomers, was held in Tartu, and also that a new observatory has been built there.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 4 Jul 62, p 3

22. Institut Fiziologii imeni I. P. Pavlova

(Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov)

Location: Leningrad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: M. M. Kol'tsova

Source: Zhurnal Vysshy Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova, Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

23. Institut Fiziologii

(Institute of Physiology)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of General Physiology

Remarks: First in country to penetrate into a neuron, record its "voice" on a magnetophone, and record on film the barely perceptible processes which go on in the cell.

Source: Trud, 26 Jul 62, p 3

24. Institut Infektsionnykh Bolezney

(Institute of Infectious Diseases)

Location: Kiev, ulitsa Yanvafskogo vosstaniya, 23

Subordination: Ministry of Health Ukrainian SSR

Source: Kiev, Pravda Ukrayny, 29 Jun 62; p 4

25. Institut Khimicheskoy Fiziki

(Institute of Chemical Physics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities

S. M. Kogarko

B. A. Ivanov

A. Ye. Grunin

Remarks: Authors of "Concentration Limits of Flame Propagation in Acetylene-Air Mixtures."

Source: Doklady Akademii Nauk USSR, Vol 145, No 6, 21 Aug 62

26. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory at the Cheleken Iodine-Bromine Plant

Personalities: Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR A. N. Niyazov, director of the institute

Remarks: Joint work on terephthalic acid for the production of the artificial fiber, lavsan.

Source: Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 23 Jun 62, p 2

27. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR

Personalities: Ishankul Usmanovich Numanov, head of the Laboratory of Chemistry of Petroleum and Gas

Source: Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 19 Jun 62, p 2

28. Institut Khirurgii imeni A. V. Vishnevskogo

(Institute of Surgery imeni A. V. Vishnevskiy)

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganization: Cybernetics laboratory, headed by Prof S. Braynes

Remarks: Braynes' laboratory is currently testing "compactness hypothesis; i.e., that recognition and storage occur in the same place in the brain of humans and animals; experimenting on rats, monkeys.

Source: Yerevan, Kommunist, 26 Jul 62, p 4

29. Institut kibernetiki

(Institute of Cybernetics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Remarks: Group of young scientists did research on spectrometry.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 8 Jul 62, p 2

30. Institut Mashinovedeniya i Avtomatizatsii

(Institute of Machine Studies and Automation)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Personalities: S. A. Dovnar

Remarks: "Practicability of the Anode Jet Method for Treating Metal Surfaces"

Source: Doklady Akademii Nauk Belorusskogo SSR, Vol 6, No 8, Aug 62

31. Institut Metallofiziki

(Institute of Metallophysics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities

I. Ya. Dekhtyar,

V. S. Mikhalev: Devised method of computing the change or resistance of copper-manganese-alloy wire during plastic deformation (twisting).

Source: Sobornik Nauchnykh Rabot Instituta Metallofiziki AN UkrSSR, No 13, 1961, pp 62-69 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 18, 1962, 18 B 20)

32. Institut Metallokeramiki i Spetsial'nykh Splavov

(Institute of Metalloceramics and Special Alloys)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities

V. N. Yeremenko,

G. M. Lukashenko: "Thermodynamic Properties of Liquid Solutions in the Mg-Al Systems."

V. N. Yeremenko,

N. I. Levi,

V. I. Nizhenko,

B. B. Bogatyrenko: "Surface Tension of Liquid Alloys of Binary Systems with Liquidus Curve Maximums"

Source: Urainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 28, No 4, 1962

33. Institut Metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova

(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov)

Location: Moscow

Personalities

O. K. Belousov

I. I. Kornilov

V. S. Mikheyev

Remarks: "Investigation on the Ductility of Alpha-Titanium Solid Solutions at -196° C.

Source: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 145, No 5, 11 Aug 62

34. Institut Mikrobiologii i Virusologii

(Institute of Microbiology and Virology)

Location: Alma-Ata

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR

Personalities: Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Khamza Zhumatov, deputy director for the Scientific Section of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology and Virology

Source: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 17 Jun 62, p 4

35. Institute Nauchno-Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii

(Institute of Scientific-Technical Information)

Subordination: Council of Ministers Belorussian SSR

Remarks: The institute, with 15 branches in oblast centers and industrial cities, plays a major role in the collection, study, and dissemination of scientific-technical information. Also publishes a monthly bulletin Industry in Belorussia.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussia, 4 Sep 62, p 2

36. Institut Neyrokhirurgii imeni N. N. Burdenko

(Institute of Neurosurgery imeni N. N. Burdenko)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities:

A. S. Artyunova
S. M. Blinkov

Source: Zhurnal Vysshay Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova,
Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

37. Institut Okeanografii

(Institute of Oceanography)

Location: Leningrad

Remarks: BESM-2 at computing center of above institute used for
predicting floods.

Source: "Machine Warns of Floods", Leningradskaya Pravda, 4 Sep 62, p 4

38. Institut Organicheskoy Khimi

(Institute of Organic Chemistry)

Location: Novosibirsk, Siberia

Subordination: Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR
N. N. Vorozhtsov, director

Remarks: Went into operation in August 1962.

Source: Moscow, Pravda, 24 Aug 52, p 4

39. Institut Poliomyelita

(Institute of Poliomyelitis)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities

Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof M. P.
Chumakov
L. I. Ravkina
G. Ya. Svet-Moldavskiy

Source: Arkhiv Patologii, Vol 24, No 3, 1962

40. Institut Seysmostoykogo Stroitel'stva i Seismologii

(Institute of Earthquake-Proof Construction and Seismology)

Location: Tadzhikistan

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Tadzhik SSR

Source: Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 4 Jul 62, p 4

41. Institut Zhivotnovodstva i Veterinarii

(Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science)

Location: Ashkhabad

Personalities: Candidate of Veterinary Sciences S. Khudaynazarov, head
of Department of Parasitology

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 25 Sep 62, p 4

42. Institut Zoologii

(Institute of Zoology)

Location: Kishinev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Moldavian SSR

Suborganization: Laboratory of Physiology and Biochemistry of Animals

Personalities: A. M. Marits

Source: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal SSSR imeni I. M. Sechevova, Vol 43,
No 10, Oct 62

43. Institut Zoologii i Parazitologii

(Institute of Zoology and Parasitology)

Location: Frunze

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Remarks: Along with the Society of Parasitologists of the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, organized the Fifth Conference on the Natural Foci of Diseases and Questions of Parasitology of Scientists of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 25 Sep 62, p 4

44. Irkutskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy Institut Redkikh Metallov

(Irkutsk Scientific Research Institute of Rare Metals)

Location: Irkutsk

Personalities

Yu. M. Vedyayev,
R. T. Timoshenko: Experiments on use of high temperature (up to 15,000 deg centigrade) heating to break up oversized ore blocks as more economical method than blasting.

Source: Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 15, 15 Aug 62, 15 K 129

45. Kazakhskiy Gosudarstvennyy Universitet imeni S. M. Kirova

(Kazakh State University imeni S. M. Kirov)

Location: Alma-Ata

Remarks: The university offers courses in the following scientific specialities: molecular physics, nuclear physics, differential equations, computer mathematics, analytical chemistry, chemistry of rare elements, physical chemistry, organic chemistry, catalysis and technical chemistry, zoology, hydrobiology, plant genetics, physiology, and biochemistry of plants, mineralogy.

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 1 Sep 62, p 4

46. Khar'kovskiy Institut Eksperimental'noy Endokrinologii

(Khar'kov Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

Personalities

Sergey Vasil'yevich Maksimov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, director of the institute, also head of Department of the Endocrinology of Age (Vozrastniy)

Prof Semen Grigor'yevich Genes, head of Department of Pathological Physiology

V. Osinska [Osinskaya?], Candidate of Biological Sciences, head of Department of Biochemistry

Prof V. Vartapetov

Prof B. Aleshin

A. Molodtsova, Candidate of Medical Sciences

R. Byazovska, scientific secretary

Source: Pravda Ukrainskaya, 20 Jun 62, p 3

47. Kirgizskiy Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy Institut

(Kirgiz Agricultural Institute)

Personalities: Prof G. Burkser, Doctor of Veterinary Sciences, Head of the Chair of Hygiene and Feeding of Agricultural Animals

Source: Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 28 Aug 62, p 3

48. Krasnoyarskiy Institut Tsvetnykh Metallov imeni M. I. Kalinin

(Krasnoyarsky Institute of Nonferrous Metals imeni M. I. Kalinin)

Personalities

A. I. Layner

A. M. Kolenkova

Remarks: "Purification of Beryllium Sulphate Solutions From Iron and Other Mixtures by Electrolysis With A Mercury Cathode."

Source: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, Vol 35, No 8, Aug 62, pp 1815-1820

49. Kuybyshevskiy Aviatsionnyy Institut

(Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)

Location: Kuybyshev

Personalities: V. P. Ignatov derived empirical formulas for heat exchange by convection in combustion chambers employing flameless combustion of gases and found that heat exchanged by convection in such processes amounts to 25-27 percent of total heat exchange.

Source: Trudy Kuybyshevskogo Aviatsionnogo Instituta, No 12, 1961
pp 173-183 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 12, 30 Jun 62, 12 G 5)

50. Laboratoriya Rasprostraneniya Radiovoln i Antenn

(Laboratory of Radio Wave Propagation and Antennas)

Location: Probably Frunze

Subordination: Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Personalities: Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences M. T. Turusbekov, head of the laboratory

Remarks: The laboratory was sponsor of All-Union Conference on Propagation of Radio Waves Under Mountainous Conditions, held in August 1962 at the institute.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 26 Aug 62, p 4

51. Leningradskaya Protivochumnaya Portovaya i Gorodskaya
Nablyudatel'naya Stantsiya

(Leningrad Antiplague Port and City Observation Station)

Personalities: L. I. Gur'yanov, head

Remarks: Provided B. pseudotuberculosis rodentium strains strains for development of differential diagnostic medium at Scientific Research Antiplague Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus.

Source: ZhMEI, No 10, Oct 62

52. Leningradskiy Electrotekhnicheskiy Institut

(Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities

B. P. Kozyrev,

O. Ye. Vershinin: Devised a method of measuring the coefficient of reflection of all types of material in the infrared region of the spectrum.

Source: Izvestiya Leningradskogo Elektrotekhnicheskogo Instituta,
No 45, 1961, pp 147-158 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal --
Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 12, 30 Jun 62, 12 V 21)

53. Leningradskiy Gornyy Institut

(Leningrad Mining Institute)

Suborganization: Laboratory of Automation and Telemechanics in Mining (Laboratoriya Avtomatiki i Telemenkhaniki v Gornom Dеле)

Personalities

R. P. Chichivanov,

A. V. Fadeyev: Used the test stand at the "Eletrosila" plant to run tests on control circuits of generators for the EKG-8 mining excavator.

Source: Zapiski Leningradskogo Gornogo Instituta, No 1, 1961,
pp 43-49 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i
Radioelektronika, No 5, 1962, 5-2-169 k)

54. L'voyskiy Gosuniversitet imeni Iv. Franko

(Lvov State University imeni Ivan Franko)

Personalities

R. N. Golovatyy
V. V. Oshchapovskiy

Remarks: Separation of chromium, vanadium, and cerium from manganese
by ion exchange.

Source: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 28, No 4, 1962

55. Moskovskiy Energeticheskiy Institut

(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Suborganizations: Chair of Electronic Instruments

Personalities: E. M. Guttsayt obtained, with assistance of students
Chu Ch'un-tung [Chinese] and Yu. D.
Deniskin, formulas for losses in
H-section of rectangular wave guides,
and concluded that the H-guide will
not compete with standard rectangular
wave guide until new and better di-
electric materials are developed.

Source: Moscow, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 7, No 10, Oct 62,
p 1831

Personalities

D. A. Pospelov: Reports on work done in 1958-1960 under
supervision of A. G. Shigin on devising
circuits for the main logical functions for
one class of ferrite transistor circuits, a
paraphase code being used to retain the
universality of the circuitry. (p 784)

D. A. Pospelov,

V. N. Fal'k: Describe fundamental relationships of ternary logic with the code: -1, 0, 1, the modeling of fundamental ternary logic functions by use of three-phase code, and the circuit of a single-digit, coincidence, ternary summator. (p 791)

Source: Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZ, Radiofizika, Vol 5, No 4, 1962
 ((pages as indicated))

56. Moskovskiy Institut Tonkoy Khimicheskoy Tekhnologii imeni M. V. Lomonosov

(Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni Lomonosov)

Location: Moscow

Suborganizations: Chair for the Technology of Rare and Dispersed Elements

Personalities

S. S. Korovin

K. Dedich

Ye. N. Lebedeva

A. M. Reznik

Remarks: "Extraction of Zirconium and Hafnium From a Mixture of Nitric Perchloric Acids with Tributylphosphate."

Source: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, Vol 7, No 10, Oct 62

57. Moskovskiy Inzherno-fizicheskiy Institut

(Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

Personalities: Ye. Ye. Lovetskiy with consultation of V. P. Silin, describes the high-frequency permittivity of a nonisothermal plasma in which electron temperature is greater than ion temperature, with particular attention to the region where the variable frequency is considerably higher than the Langmuir electron frequency.

Source: Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZ, Radiofizika, Vol 5, No 4, 1962,
 pp 813-814

58. Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina Institut [Khimicheskogo Tekhnologii] imeni D. I. Mendeleyev

(Moscow Order of Lenin Institute [of Chemical Technology] imeni D.I. Mendeleyev)

Personalities

- Academician Nikolay Mikhaylovich Zhavoronkov, rector
Other instructors who have contributed to the development of
Soviet chemistry: I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, V. V. Korshak,
P. P. Budnikov, M. S. Akutin,⁸ V. Gorgachev, N. T.
Kudryavtsev, B. V. Gromov, V. N. Belov

Source: Sovetskaya Rossiya, 28 Aug 62, p 4

59. Narodniy Universitet Zdorov'ya

(National University of Health)

Location: Ashkhabad (Turkmen SSR), ul. Stavropol'skaya, 96, telephone No 17-50

Remarks: This university opened in October 1962 with the goal of giving workers and members of their families knowledge about actual medical and sanitary-hygienic questions. There will be lectures by leading medical workers of the republic as well as films. The courses meet twice a month for one year.

Source: Turkmeneskaya Iskra, 15 Sep 62, p 4

60. Nauchno-Issledovtel'skiy Institut Fizicheskogo Vospitaniya i Shkol'noy Gigiieny

(Scientific Research Institute of Physical Education and School Hygiene)

Subordination: Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Personalities: S. A. Kosilov

Source: Zhurnal Vyschey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova,
Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

61. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Meditsinskoy Parazitologii i Tropicheskoy Meditsiny imeni S. Virsaladze

(Scientific Research Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine imeni S. Virsaladze)

Personalities: Mikhail Sofromovich Shengeliya, head of the Division of History of Georgian Medicine

Remarks: Shengeliya recently defended a thesis dealing with problems of ancient Georgian medicine for which the Higher Certification Commission of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education USSR awarded him the degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences.

Source: Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 15 Jun 62, p 4

62. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i Proyektnyy Institut Silikal'tsita

(Scientific Research and Design Institute of Silicalcrite)

Subordination: Administration of Industry and Construction Materials

Suborganization: Experimental plant

Personalities

The following people associated with this institute were awarded the Honorary Diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Estonian SSR for service in the field of construction and active participation in the development and use in construction of prefabricated components and buildings made from silicalcrite (cementless concrete):

Kiianes Karlovich Aas, Karl Karlovich Eskusson, Endelya Vol'demarovich Moks, Uno Khansovich Muyste, Eva Oskarovna Otsman, Iokhannes Aleksandrovich Pyl'd.

Source: Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 12 Aug 62, pp 3, 4

63. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Radiofizicheskiy Institut

(Scientific Research Radio Physics Institute)

Location: Gor'kiy

Subordination: Gor'kiy University

Personalities

V. S. Troitskiy,

N. M. Tseytlin: Devised method of measuring antenna parameters for centimeter wave lengths by use of small black disk. (p 623)

V. V. Zheleznyakov,

Ye. Ya. Zlotnik: Computed efficiency of plasma-to-electromagnetic wave transformation in isotropic plasma. (p 644)

V. M. Fayn,

Ya. I. Khanin,

E. G. Yashchin: Investigated possibility of using nonlinearities of a three-level quantum mechanical system to transform frequencies of electromagnetic oscillations in optical and radio ranges. (p 697)

V. I. Talanov: Study of scalar wave field above a plane with non-uniform surface impedance reported at 1958 Moscow meeting of Scientific-Techical Society. (721)

M. I. Petelin: Under supervision of A. V. Gaponov, studied interaction of electromagnetic waves and electron beam in rectangular wave guide. (p 736)

G. L. Suchkin: In a work suggested by I. M. Frank and done with consultative assistance of B. M. Bolotovskiy (fellow participant in V. L. Ginzburg's seminar at the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR), proved possibility of observing complex emission spectrum of a particle moving in a medium with negative absolute temperature, where absorption is absent. (p 815)

A. F. Krupnov,

V. A. Skvortsov: Report briefly on a molecular generator which operates on the $1_{01}-0_{00}$ -transition of the CH_2O molecule in the 4-mm range as a beam maser using a resonator at the E_{010} mode. (p 820)

G. I. Svetozarova,

V. N. Tsytovich: In study of spatial dispersion of a relativistic plasma in a magnetic field, derived an expression for the permittivity tensor of the plasma, with relativistic and quantum effects taken into account. (p 658)

V. A. Brusin: Under supervision of Yu. I. Neymark, studied, in the simplest model of a servosystem with backlash, the possibility of selecting system parameters whereby the control error falls within certain limits for piecewise-linear and quadriatic input signal. (p 751)

L. N. Bondar'

M. R. Zelinskaya,

V. A. Porfir'yev,

K. M. Strezhneva: Conducted precision measurements of the radio emission of the moon at a wave length 3.2 centimeters (moon altitude 23 degrees) by calibrating antenna system with absorbing disk located in the far zone. (p 802)

Su Shih-wen,

Hsiao Kuang-chia,

Wu Huai-wei,

Tun-vu [T'ung-Fu] (?)

Wu Chin-Ts'u

V. S. Troitskiy,

V. L. Rakhlin,

K. M. Strezhneva,

M. R. Zelinskaya: Report on 15 February 1961 observation of solar eclipse, full phase at 3.2 cm and 1.6 cm in Yalta, and at 0.937 eclipse, 3.2 cm, near Gor'kiy, using a modulated radiometer developed and manufactured at the institute. (p 807)

N. M. Tseytlin: Discusses possibility of absolute measurement of intensity of cosmic radiation; work supervised by V. S. Troitskiy. (p 810)

Source: Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZ, Radiofizika, Vol 5, No 4, 1962
(pages as indicated)

64. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Veterinarnyy Institut

(Scientific-Research Veterinary Institute)

Location: Alma-Ata, Tashkentskaya, 223

Subordination: Ministry of Agriculture Kazakh SSR

Suborganizations: The following veterinary stations: West Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Tselinograd, Kustanay, East Kazakhstan

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Aug 62, p 4

65. Nauchnyy Sovet po Kibernetiki

(Scientific Council on Cybernetics)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Andrey Prokhorov and Il'ya Zakharov, members

Remarks: Authors of article dealing with the role of cybernetics in space flights.

Source: Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 18 Aug 62, p 3

66. Otdel Matematicheskoy Lingvistiki i Mashinnogo Perevoda

(Division of Mathematical Linguistics and Machine Translation)

Location: Yerevan

Subordination: Computing Center of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

Personalities: V. M. Grigoryan, director

Remarks: Mentioned in account of machine for translating Armenian into Russian.

Source: "Translated in 40 Seconds," Kommunist 20 Sep 62, p 3

67. Otel Mekhanizatsii Ucheta

(Department of Mechanized Accounting)

Location: Kishinev

Subordination: Central Statistical Administration of the Moldavian SSR

Personalities: I. Pinegin, head of above department

Source: "A Full-Time Job for Accounting Techniques," Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 7 Sep 62, p 3

68. Respublikanskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Onkologii i Radiologii

(Republic Scientific Research Institute of Oncology and Radiology)

Location: Alma-Ata, ulitsa Kurmangazy, 118

Subordination: Ministry of Health Kazakh SSR

Remarks: Announces vacancies in the specialities of roentgen-diagnostics, radiation therapy, oncogynecology, oncosurgery, and clinical pathomorphology.

Source: Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Aug 62, p.4

69. Rostovskiy-na-Don Gosudarstvennyy Universitet

(Rostov State University)

Personalities

G. P. Protsenko
P. N. Kovalenko

Remarks: "Electrolytic Separation of Molybdenum and Nickel."

Source: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 28, No 4, 1962

70. Ryazanskiy Radiotekhnicheskiy Institut

(Ryazan' Radio Engineering Institute)

Personalities: E. P. Sheretov joined E. M. Reykhrudel' and G. V. Smirnitskaya, of Moscow State University in study of the high-frequency oscillations produced in the discharge of an ion pump with cold cathodes and longitudinal magnetic field; established connections between oscillation frequencies and gap geometry and with discharge parameters.

Source: Moscow, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 7, No 10, Oct 62,
pp 1809-1815

71. Sakhalinskiy Kompleksnyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut

(Sakhalin Complex Scientific Research Institute)

Location: Novo-Aleksandrovsk

Subordination: Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: S. D. Shushakov

Remarks: Author of "Some Results of Regional Seismic Investigations in the Susunay Depression of Sakhalin Island." Paper deals with methods and results of seismic studies in southern Sakhalin. New specific features of the earth's crust in the area are revealed. New data on tectonics of sedimentary deposits of the region are obtained.

Source: Geologiya i Geofizika, No 7, 1962, pp 53-65

72. Saratovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Pedagogicheskiy Institut

(Saratov State Pedagogical Institute)

Location: Saratov

Suborganization: Faculty of Natural Sciences, Physics and Mathematics

Personalities: A. A. Kuznetsov reported study of change of permittivity of permittivity of ceramic dielectrics in the SnO_2 - TiO_2 system with composition (at 20 degrees centigrade and 5 megacycles per second) to the 1961 12th Scientific Conference of the institute.

73. Sektsiya po Koordinatsii Nauchnykh Issledovaniy v Oblasti Rasprostranieniya Radiovoln

(Section for Coordination of Scientific Research in the Field of Radio Wave Propagation)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Doctor of Technical Sciences, M. A. Kolosov, deputy chairman of the section

Remarks: Headed Conference on Propagation of Radio Waves Under Mountainous Conditions, August 62, at the Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 26 Aug 62, p 4

74. Stalingradskiy Pedagogicheskiy Institut

(Stalingrad (Volgograd) Pedagogical Institute)

Personalities: M. V. Vaysman studies the type of conductivity of Fe-Ca-Mg-Al ceramics in the 350-550°C temperature range.

Source: Uchenyye Zapisi Stalingradskogo Pedagogicheskogo Instituta, No 11, 1959, pp 85-91 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotehnika i Energetika, No 18, 1962, 18 B 43)

75. Tomskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut im. S. M. Kirova

(Tomsk Polytechnica Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

Personalities: G. A. Vorob'yev is conducting research on the physical nature of delay time of discharge in solid dielectrics.

Source: Fizika Tverdogo Tela, Vol 4, No 5, 1962

76. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Fizicheskoy Kul'tury

(Central Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture)

Location: Moscow

Suborganization: Laboratory of Physiology

Personalities:

M. P. Ivanova
A. A. Guzhalovskiy

Source: Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova,
Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

77. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy Institut Promyshlennosti Lubochnykh Volokon

(Central Scientific Research Institute of the Bast Fiber Industry)

Personalities

A. P. Gagarskiy,
A. S. Molchanov,
M. . Zavilevich: Developed an installation for the automatic control of the weight of ribbon processed on the L-1-L (textile) ribbon machine.

Source: Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika i Radioelektronika, No 5, 1962, 5-2101 d

78. Turkmenskiy sci'skokhozyaistvennyy institut (TSKhI)

(Turkmen Agricultural Institute)

Personalities: Professor Kornienko, chief of Parasitology Department

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 25 Sep 62, p 4

79. Ufimskiy nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Vaktsin i Syvorotok

(Ufa Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera)

Location: Ufa

Suborganization: Production laboratory

Personalities: N. Matveyev, Candidate of Medical Sciences

Remarks: Under N. Matveyev in the production laboratory, an apparatus was constructed which speeds up and simplifies the production of the widely used antidiphtheria preparation.

Source: Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 14 Jun 62, p 2

80. Vitebskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Vitebsk Medical Institute)

Location: Vitebsk

Suborganization: Chair of Psychiatry

Personalities: N. V. Vinogradov

Source: Zhurnal Vyschey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti imeni I. P. Pavlova,
Vol 12, No 3, May/Jun 62

81. Voyennaya Akademiya Khimicheskoy Zashchity

(Military Academy of Chemical Defense)

Location: [Moscow ?] B-5, Brigadirskiy per., 13; telephone Ye 1-17-50

Remarks: Advertising vacancies for the positions of Docents of the
chairs of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry.

Source: Moscow, Vechernaya Moskva, 24 Aug 62, p 4

82. Vsesoyuzniy Institut Nauchnoy i Tekhnicheskoy Informatsii (VINITI)

(All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific
Research Work of the Council of Ministers USSR,
also, Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: S. Shobolov, scientific associate

Remarks: Prints Ref. Zhur; presently 22,000 specialists work in its
"author's collective"

Source: Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 19 Sep 62, p 4

83. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy Institut Gidrotekhnicheskikh i
Sanitarnotekhnicheskikh Rabot

(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering
and Sanitary Engineering Works)

Personalities: L. S. Klyachko derived criterion equations for heat exchange and thermal mass transfer for the case of a combined forced and free convection.

Source: Sbornik Trudov. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy Institut Gidrotekhnicheskikh i Sanitarnotekhnicheskikh Rabot, No 15, 1960, pp 65-72 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotekhnika i Energetika, No 12, 30 Jun 62, 12 G 1)

84. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Tverdykh Splavov
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

Location: Moscow

Personalities

V. T. Funke
T. A. Novikov
V. I. Tumanov

Remarks: Authors of a study, "Structure and Properties of Alloys of the Tungsten-Carbon-Cobalt-Molybdenum System."

Source: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSR, Otdel Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, Metallurgiya i Toplivo, No 2, Mar/Apr 62

85. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'nyy Institut Zvukozapisu (VNIIZ)
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sound Recording)

Personalities: A. S. Eysurovich developed technique for preparing a compact Ni-Zn ferrite plus Cu for sound recording heads and for preparing Ni-Zn ferrite powder similar to F₂-400 type for magnetic cores.

Source: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-issledovatel'nogo Instituta Zvukozapisu, No 9, 1961, pp 138-145 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotekhnika i Energetika, No 18, 1962, 18 B 14)

86. Yerevanskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut
(Yerevan Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Yerevan

Personalities: Zh. S. Gntuni made analytical study of the transient processes that occur in electric dc drives where the motor speed is regulated by the flow of excitation, using a method in which the complex integrand is replaced by a sum of simple functions, most of which are limited to six terms of a polynomial.

Source: Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov. Yerevanskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut, 1960, pp 365-373 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Elektrotekhnika i Energetika, No 18, 1962, 18 K 9)

87. Zoologicheskiy Institut

(Zoological Institute)

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Biological station in Rybachiyl settlement,
Kalininogradskaya Oblast, Lithuania

Personalities: V. R. Dol'nik, senior laboratory assistant, studying physiology of migration, and the energy of balance birds.

Remarks: The biological station is studying migratory birds, to answer the following questions: How do birds know which direction to go? What forces them to leave their nests each fall? Why do some go to Africa, others to Western Europe? Where do they get the energy for such long flights? To what extent can birds become carriers of disease? The Station is on the Kurskaya Kosa, which is a main migratory route, and studies those birds and banding, etc.

Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 4 Sep 62, p 4

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UNCLASSIFIED
Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20501

7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,

Manny Alcivar

Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

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Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents



The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed
by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Filed	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0333357	78-03117A	187	1	24	4083	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6)	12/4/1962	94	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333955	78-03117A	190	1	20	4197	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7)	1/15/1963	100	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334986	78-03117A	194	1	1	4341	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8)	3/5/1963	129	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335307	78-03117A	196	1	2	4421	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9)	3/19/1963	85	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336305	78-03117A	199	1	14	4550	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10)	4/24/1963	99	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337360	78-03117A	203	1	2	4702	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11)	6/13/1963	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338686	78-03117A	205	1	41	4816	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12)	7/18/1963	67	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342004	78-03117A	208	1	24	4913	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13)	8/21/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343882	78-03117A	211	1	15	5033	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (14)	9/24/1963	127	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343989	78-03117A	213	1	12	5111	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15)	10/18/1963	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345283	78-03117A	215	1	21	5180	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (16)	11/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344526	78-03117A	217	1	34	5255	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (17)	12/24/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347731	78-03117A	222	1	6	5419	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (19)	2/27/1964	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332259	78-03117A	182	1	34	3907	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (21)	10/8/1962	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332752	78-03117A	184	1	24	3975	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (22)	11/1/1962	57	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD033426	78-03117A	187	1	31	4090	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (23)	12/6/1962	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333956	78-03117A	189	1	33	4171	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (24)	1/8/1963	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334380	78-03117A	192	1	4	4260	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (25)	1/31/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335121	78-03117A	195	1	3	4384	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (26)	3/14/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/29/2004